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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HIDDEN FORCES.

Ice bound the river lies—
The mighty river, passionless and still;
Erewhile the mirror of the blushing skies,
The rock, the distant hill.

A sound, as of the sea,
When o'er its waves the tempests madly fly,
Comes through the branches of the withered tree,
As the north wind sweeps by.

The lilac by the door
Put forth its tiny buds a week ago;
The fir-tree by its side is covered o'or
To-day with flakes of snow.

The wind blows fierce and cold
Around the frozen streams and leafless trees;
And yet, who doubts the springtime will unfold
Its wonderous mysteries?

The mild, refreshing rain,
The glorious sunlight and the balmy air;
Will bring a smile o'er Nature's face again,
Such as she loves to wear.

O human heart, so cold:
Storm-tost, and struggling with the hosts of sin,
Have faith in God—be patient, strong and bold:
His forces work within.

MADEMOISELLE SYLVIE.

A PARISIAN IDYL.

I was then residing in Paris, and my concierge, in showing me a set of rooms more convenient than those I had occupied before, said: "Monsieur will not have much of a view, but he will enjoy the benefit of Mademoiselle Sylvie's flowers and her two canaries;" and pointing across the courtyard he glanced up at a small window very high on the sixth floor, embowered in a thick trelliswork of sweet peas, scarlet runneos, and mignonette boxes, amid all of which hung a brave little cage, smart with green and white paint and gilding. It was a costly looking trifle, this cage, and one was rather surprised to see it so high up as a sixth floor; but the two birds inside hopped from perch to parch, and piped their trilling notes, and shook the trim yellow wings they had just dipped in water with as chirping an air as if the whole world was theirs, and there was nothing on earth too good for them. "She is a stay-maker," continued the concierge, "and the next window to hers is that of M. Polydore, a railway clerk." I do not know why the concierge should have thought it necessary to thus intrude M. Polydore upon the scene. I was rather disappointed that he had done so. I could have wished he had kept this gentleman in the background, or brought him in some other day incidentally to something else. But it is a way with Frenchmen quietly to root up certain illusions, and to do it quickly.

I took the rooms, and during several weeks was enlivened by the sight of the flowers and by the chirruping of the two canaries. Of an afternoon, when the house was in the shade, and the bustle which attends the arranging of rooms, the opening of windows, and the shaking of carpets in the morning was over; when the yard was silent and cool, the warbling so clear and melodious, so gay and unrestrained, that I sometimes laid down my pen merely to listen to it. But I never saw M'lle Sylvie, and I was beginning to regard her as a sort of myth to be perpetually associated with songs of birds and impenetrable groves of creepers. One morning, however, having chanced to rise earlier than usual, and being seated writing at my desk, I raised my eyes towards the familar window and observed a young and bright, but rather pale face protrude through the foliage, and a pair of small hands suspend the smart cage on its accustomed hook. The birds had been under cover for the night, and on being put into the air instantly saluted the rising sun with their music. Then the small hands disappeared and came back again, and nimble fingers, armed with scissors, set to work trimming the plants, here lopping off one tendril, there tying up another, after which a new eclipse, and then the small hands brought the tiniest of water-pots and gravely watered their ten thousandth part of an acre of garden land At this moment, while I was studiously surveying the scene, the adjoining casement was opened, and a second head, much less bright and interesting than the other, and and ornamented by a shaggy crop of uncombed hair and a black moustache, became visible, and there commenced an interchange of greetings between the windows. The water-pot paused on the edge of the mignonette box, the face smiled amicably, and the shaggy head, putting out a large hand with a pair of tongs in it, and a basket fastened to the end of the pair of tongs, leaned forward and passed the basket until it dangled right among the flowers. Then the nimble hands lifted something out, fumbled half a minute in a pocket and dropped something in, and the basket traveled back followed by another amicable smile and a nod.

"Yes, it's like that every morning," exclaimed the concierge, who had come up with my letters, and was standing by me, holding a sheaf of other lodgers' boots, letters, and hot-water cans between his hands. "That is M. Polydore, the rail way clerk, passing her breakfast to M'lle Sylvie. M. Polydore rung down at seven every morning for his own provisions, and brings up his neighbor's at the same time—two sous' worth of milk, two rolls at one sou, and a sou's worth of chick-weed for the birds, and that's all. It's never more than five sous she has to drop into the basket, and I'll be bound M. Polydore would pay it all for her himself, ay, and double that, if she would only let him."

But here the concierge interrupted himself, for a second and a more novel scene was being enacted. The shaggy head, after vanishing for a moment with the tongs, had reissued in their company, and was now passing a new basket, the conical shape of which revealed its contents; it was presumably full of strawberries. Mlle Sylvie lifted up her hands as uttering an amused exclamation took out a strawberry, which she thrust through the bars of her cage, then nibbled one herself, making a little sign to say that it was good; but, having done this, shook her head and was apparently for sending the rest back. Whereupon a discussion arose, which, of course, we could not hear, but the pantomimic eloquence of which, especially in so far as M. Polydore's gestures went, was easy to comprehend. It lasted two good minutes, and then the matter, was settled by M'll Sylvie shaking one or two more strawberries into her left hand, and waving her right laughingly before her face, as though to convey: "This is positively all I shall take, M. Polydore, so you needn't tempt me." M. Polydore protested, but finding it was of no use, gave a shrug, and the pottle moved slowly back on its way along with the tongs. M'lle Sylvie then took up her tiny water pot anew, and finished her watering.

"Yes," said the concierge approvingly, "that's just it. M. Polydore is a good hearted young man, of the free and easy sort, and he and M'lle Sylvie get on very well together. He goes on errands for her; she mends his things for him; but except they meet on the staircase, all their talking is done through the window. M. Polydore, I suspect, would like affairs to take another turn; but M'lle Sylvie knows how to put young gentlemen back to their places. You understand, she is engaged to a sergeant who will marry her when he has finished his seven years, that is year after next, I believe; and he being an honest man, the match would be broken snap off if anything went wrong. So she bides as still as a mouse, and stores by every centime she can, and seems to live on air, and she stitches and stitches enough to wear her fingers away, for she's a deft needle woman, as Monsieur will find if he ever wants anything sewn for him and doesn't mind giving her the job."

The concierge retired—worthy chatter box, whose chief delight was to communicate to one lodger the adventures or misadventures of the other—but I suppose some of his words lingered after him, for that day, being out, I bought a dozen pocket handkerchiefs, and sent them with my compliments to M'lle Sylvie, requesting that she would kindly hem and mark them.

She was less than a week about the work, and brought in one afternoon when the sun had been so lustrous and her canaries in such spirits that the very sparrows of Paris, who are the most unconcerned birds in existence, must have wondered at and envied them. A slight knock, and she entered, reserved in manner, but unembarrassed, and with that perfect grace of demeanor which seems to be the *appanage* of Frenchwomen. She had not much of what artists call beauty, but her teeth and hair were admirable and her eyes shone with an expression of innocent vivacity, very confident, true, and captivating. On the other hand, she was evidently overworked. Her figure was slight and thin, and her face much paler than I had been able to judge, seeing her from a distance of four stories.

"These are monsieur's handkerchiefs?" she asked, and saying this handed me the little card-board box in which the order had been sent her. I mechanically examined the work, and was struck with its conscientious character—every stitch so honest and straight, and the design of the cypher she had wrought in fancy letters so delicate, painstaking, and able. Then, having admired, I inquired how much I was indebted to her, and she named a sum so modest that, reflecting on the prices charged for these things by people who are called fashionable hosiers, I wondered with some indignation how anybody could have the courage to grind unfortunate needle-girls down in this way.

"But you must find it very hard," I observed, "to live on such small gains as this, M'lle Sylvie?" "Oh, monsieur," she answered with a little shrug and a smile, "it's woman's work, and that's never much paid."

She said this so quietly that I was unable to divine whether there was any irony in the remark or whether she really thought that her sex earned as much as could be expected; so I repeated:

"I consider it very little."

"Yet there are women who would sew for less," was her tranquil answer as she smoothed a crease out of the neat white apron that covered her merino gown. "We are so many women, and so few trades open to us! Monsieur has never been in poorer quarters? There are women to be seen there who make workmen's blouses at three sous the blouse; they stitch fifteen hours a day and earn thirty sous. Nobody can have an idea of what deep wretchedness is until he has seen these women. Imagine such of them as have children and sometimes a drunken husband, and nothing but this money? There are some who say that all this is the fault of the employers; but they the employers pretend that they can't pay us any more and women have not the power to raise wages by striking work as the men can. Nobody ever heard of a women's strike. To begin with, women are not free, and so couldn't strike if they would, for their husbands and fathers wouldn't always let them. But even if they were free, I do not believe any number of us women could agree together for long. We are so fond of quarrelling with one another!"

Here she smiled again, and seeing me listening with silent interest to her speech, said quietly: "As for me, monsieurs, I have no right to complain; I am one of the lucky ones."

"Lucky, M'lle Sylvie?"

"Yes," she replied, "I earn my three francs a day. It's not much, but it's enough, and I manage to put by a little for rainy weather. Sometimes I wish it were spring all the year round, because of the cold in winter, which numbs one's fingers and makes it difficult to sew, but when the winter's over and the sky gets blue and warm again in April, then I feel glad for what we have gone through, for it makes the spring seem better. But even in the winter there are amusements, and I used to go to the theatre occasionally; but not now, because my lover doesn't like it."

And here she drew the faintest breath of a sigh. "You see, it was M. Polydore. M. Polydore is my neighbor"—she explained simply—"who knew some actors of the Ambigu and Gaite; they gave him tickets, and he gave them to me, and I used to go with one of my girl friends, and we used sometimes to cry all the evening. Ah! it does one good, those pieces that make you cry! But my lover is jealous, and wont let me accept presents from anybody, and I know if I were to take anything again from M. Polydore he'd beat me—Oh, monsieur, ne craignez rien, c'est le meilleur garcon du monde"—she exclaimed naively, as she perceived that this glimpse of her lover's disposition had not impressed me very favorably. "I do with him what I please; but then he's a sergeant who has always been well noted in his regiment, and he says: I'm not going to marry a girl against whom people have got anything to say, Sylvie—and he's quite right. If I were a man I know I should be like that."

"Then you work and wait, M'lle Sylvie?"

"I work and wait, monsier," she answered. "My lover lays by what he can, and when his term of service is over he will marry me, and we shall try and keep a shop. That will be in two years' time—yes, in two years all but a month;" and here again came a short sigh, as though to say: 'It's a little long, but one must be patient."

She glanced at the clock, and I took this as a hint to pay her and to thank her, endeavoring to prevail on her, as I did so, to accept more than the insignificant sum she had mentioned. But this was in vain. She counted me my change with painful exactness, dropped a modest, unaffected little courtesy, and withdrew.

It was several years after this that, passing through one of the gabled towns of Picardy, I was attracted by the fresh, jaunt look of a tobacconist's shop standing at the corner of the main street, and stepped in to buy a cigar. A vigorous, laughing man, in shirt sleeves, was seated near the door giving a chubby urchin of four a ride on his knee, while another, with the round-clipped head of French youngsters, was sprawling on the floor crowing. Behind the counter a young woman dressed with the wonted spruceness and dignity of French *buralistes*, was manipulating screws of *caporal*, and looking on complacently, at the scene. She recognized me at once, and I recognized her. It was the former M'lle Sylvie. Of course we fell to talking of old times, when we were so happy, as Sophie Arnold used to say—And I reminded M'lle Sylvie of her birds, her flowers, and her garret room on the sixth floor.

"Ah, but she never told you all, sir!" said her husband, rising and laying a hand upon her shoulder. "She used to put by half her small gains every day so as to have a dower to give me when I married her. On the day when I got my discharge I came to her suddenly and found her stitching in her little room without a fire. It was January, and the snow was falling outside, so that my uniform was quite covered with it! Can you imagine that, monsieur? no fire in January!" and he began to chafe her fingers between his as if they must still be cold after such an infliction.

As for her she colored, and tried to stop him. But he would not be stopped, and talked of her industry and her privations with feelings of pain and pride that were obvious enough. "Well, monsieur," she said at last, with perhaps just the faintest quiver in her voice, "it was a little hard at times, I know—mais il vaut mieux payer le bonheur avant qu'apres;" and she glanced fondly and happily at the little family of which she was the queen.

I thought the sergeant a lucky fellow.

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The Grand Duke.

Variety is evidently the spice of Alexis' life, and no doubt he possesses, as he certainly practices, the convenient rule "out of sight, out of mind." The accounts which came from Havana show that he enjoyed himself as wholly and unreservedly there as he did in the United States, and did not allow a single regret for past delights to interfere with present pleasure. The belles of Boston, New York, Louisville and New Orleans must, therefore, not be shocked to learn that the Duke has transferred his affection temporarily to the belle of Havana, Senorita Rita Duquesne, and actually danced thrice with that interesting individual at the grand ball. In place of rampant buffaloes, Alexis has had taurine and gallinaceous comforts without stint. On a recent Sunday he frequented a gorgeous cock-pit to witness a chicken-fight, but out of respect to the day did not wager any money on the result of the encounter. Bull-fights to the number of six were also arranged for the ducal delectation, and fully 6000 people, including 1000 dark-eyed Senoritas, were in attendance. Unfortunately for the reputation of the island, however, the performances proved to be very ordinary affairs indeed, and the bulls had it all their own way, putting the *espada* and his assistants to ingiorious flight. In addition to these gentle entertainments, the distinguished guest has been taken to the opera, surfeited with dinners, and loaded down with a sufficient quantity of choice cigars to bring visions of his Cuban visit before his eyes in clouds of fragrant smoke throughout the remainder of his orbicular circumnavigation.

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DURING the trial of a case, a witness persisted in testifying to what his wife told him. To this, of course, the attorney objected. He would proceed again to tell "shust how it vas," when the attorney would sing out: "How do you know that?" "My wife told me," was the answer. This was repeated several times. Presently the judge becoming unable to contain himself longer, interrupted: "Suppose your wife were to tell you that the heavens had fallen, what would you think?" "Vell, I dink dey was down!"

THE following somewhat ambiguous paragraph appeared in an Edinburgh paper: "We regret to find that the announcement of the death of Mr. W. is a malicious fabrication."

THE EAGLE AND THE WREN.

A FABLE.

The birds once met—an ancient story reads—
To choose a monarch. So they each agreed
Whoever highest soared by wit or wing,
Should be proclaimed henceforth their sovereign king.

Up sprang they then with one accord, and through
Their native element like arrows flew:
But highest rose the eagle, who did soar
Until his wearied wings could beat no more;
Nor waiting to be told in better words,
Proclaimed himself the sovereign of the birds.

Between his shoulders, unperceived till then,
Sat percued in quiet ease the little wren,
Who, as the eagle ceased to mount, quick rose
On tiny pinion far above her foes,
And twittered forth the victory at length
Of wit and intellect o'er bulk and strength.

FASHION GOSSIP.

[From Courier's Street, Salon and Shop.]

In France, crinoline is going the way of all things—that is, the crinoline which is composed of steels and springs. Skirts which are flounced and puffed to support the paniers have taken their place. As long as such a support is needed we cannot see the wisdom of giving up the hoop skirt, substituting something in its place which will be heavier and more disagreeable, while it will not be as effective.

NEW SPRING MANTLES.

Among the novelties is an imported polonaise of dark olive brown camels' hair cloth. The front, which is half tight fitting, is trimmed by bands of velvet ribbon, arranged in clusters of three; a velvet button is upon each edge of the ribbon, with a central one, which fastens the garment. The sides and back consist of a large round piece, which is looped with velvet bows, and which falls over the arms, forming what appear like exceeding deep sleeves,

THE WHOLESALE HOUSES OF PARIS.

are working chiefly for foreigners, and the bulk of the rich productions are exported to America, Vienna and England. At present the furore is soutache in silk, beeds, gold, silver and cords. Among them is what is called the Romain, of which a number of specimens are displayed here; this pattern shows a graceful palm leaf, which is sometimes worked in gold and silver soutache, sometimes in black and colored braids and beads.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

Black silks retain their popularity, although the exquisitely-tinted failles are tempting enough to lure the most ardent admirer of black costumes from their allegiance. We do not see much change in the prices asked for fine black silks. Bonnets range from $2 75 to $9. Ponson's show the same range of prices. Lower priced silks vary from $2 to $6 50.

RICH AND HEAVY FAILLES

which display the most charming tints, are marked five dollars and fifty cents. These tints are so indescribable that it is impossible to convey any idea of them to the reader—indeed one shade is so mingled with another, while each is in itself so undefinable, that it is difficult even for those who see them to gain a clear idea of the colors. The silks chosen for evening show the palest tints of ecru, tea rose, ciel blue, and the new color called Atlantique, which is a combination of the green and blue peculiar to the ocean.

LOW PRICED SILKS.

for spring and summer are from one dollar to three dollars and fifty cents a yard. These silks—particularly those which are marked two dollars and three dollars fifty cents—are better in quality than silks which were offered for the same price last year. They are generally striped, the stripes displaying either some bright color upon a white ground, or soft, gray, brown and wood colors, which are so much in vogue.

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A Very Practical Joke.

A joke of the kind termed practical, but which in its result was very annoying to the person chiefly concerned, was played in this city very recently. A gentleman living on Twenty-third street attracted the attenion of passers by the care bestowed on his house, and they deemed him a proper subject for their plot. An advertisement was accordingly inserted in three papers saying that a bulldog was wanted, and asking persons having one to dispose of to call at the number of the above mentioned house between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., the following Sunday.

Nine o'clock had hardly struck when a man ascended the brown stone steps, leading a dog which might have been mistaken for a young lion. "Will this b'aste suit ye?" he inquired of the servant who opened the door. Her surprise was of course very great, but she was assured that a dog was wanted there, and was assured that a dog was wanted there, and called her employer. He indignantly ordered the man away, and when shown one of the advertisements thought there had been a misprint. The bell rang again in a few moments, and the servant found on the stoop an old man leading a little pup by a cable large enough to hold a ship. The converation was repeated and with a like result The next caller was a Fourth ward sport, who carried his merchandise in his arms. The owner of the house having by this time seen the same advertisement cut from three different papers presented by three different men, knew that he was the victim of a plot. His indignation was of course great, but what could he do? The callers kept coming, and when the church bells were ringing and the sidewalks were most crowded, three dog sellers stood on the stoop at once.

His offers that day numbered twelve and he had two more before Tuesday night.—N. Y. Post.

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AN attractive young widow, proprietress of a Fifth-avenue boarding house, New York, dressed herself in male attire on Tuesday evening, and escorted two young adies to Wood's museum. Her disguise was not sufficient to prevent an immediate discovery by the male portion of the audience, and very soon she was receiving more attention than the performance. The result of her escapade was her arrest and confinement for a time in the station-house, though she was released, and by some hocus-pocus avoided appearing in the police court the next morning.

AGRICULTURAL.

THINK ABOUT THE GARDEN NOW.

How often have we commended to those having sufficient ground for a garden, and especially farmers, to pay increased attention to this important appendage of family comfort. Farmers as a rule, are entirely too careless about their gardens, their own minds being placed on their corn fields, stock, etc. The women would in most cases be competent and gladly willing to take charge of a large portion of the labor necessary to the proper cultivation of the garden, if the men would prepare the ground to their hands. Indeed, it is a fact that those who pursue the cultivation of the soil as their business, rarely enjoy garden products in perfection, just because they appear to insist upon the error that they don't pay.

Now is the time to think about how the garden can be enlarged and the number and quantity of the crops increased. The stuff can also be got ready for additional fence, and the fence itself erected as soon as the weather will permit.

The little hot-beds in which to raise your tomatoes, cabbage and egg plants should now be repaired and got ready for sowing the seed as soon as the time arrives. One thing must be remembered that there should be no sparing of the underlying stratum of horse manure in preparing the beds.—[Germantown Telegraph.

SPRING WORK.

To the ordinary farmer the winter days may be comparatively idle—not so with the horticulturist, there is always something to do, grafting, pruning, trenching when the ground is not frozen, or hauling and composting manure. With the advent of March work commences in earnest. The market gardener has already his lettuce, radish, rhubarb, etc., ready for market—and many of them have their second crops ready for sale from their hotbeds, and the various plants well under way for transplanting, as soon as the season will admit. The owner of the simple kitchen garden, however, will find that March is early enough for him to have his hotbed under way, and to novices we may say, do not put in your manure too green, turn it at least once, and if the heat is strong, twice, before putting it into the bed, Many persons do not start with the manure moist enough. If dry, it should be thoroughly moistened in the heap before the first fermentation takes place, and it should be thereafter protected from the effects of frost and rain.

If it has not been attended to before, lose no time in securing bean poles and pea brush, for success can never be attained with running beans, nor garden peas, without good support for them to cling to. Whatever leaf mold, muck, sods, marl, etc., you may have drawn for compost, should be kept compactly together, turning it occasionally to induce the decomposition.

If you have neglected to cut cions of such fruits as you want to propagate from, lose no time in doing so before the sap starts. When cut, bury them in moist sand until wanted. Cuttings of currents, gooseberries, etc., should be planted as soon as the soil is in condition, and this will apply to the cuttings and stakes of willow and other trees that grow from sections of the wood. During pleasant days in March, the lawn may be cleared up, and everything rendered tidy about the place. In fact March is the month for gathering together the forces that go to make up the economies of the subsequent processes in horticultural art. [Western Rural.

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Imperial Snuff-Boxes.

"The snuff-boxes of her Imperial Majesty the Empress Eugenie" are on Exhibition in London in Pall Mall. They are, of course, relics, and as such are interesting, aside from their intrinsic value. Most of them are carved out of fine gold or cut out solidly from precious stones, and are masterpieces of a style of art which long ago became antique. There is a large and deep box made over 900 years ago, in the reign of Louis IV.; it is oval, and cut out of a single sardonyx, wonderfully carved in watteau subjects. Another has carved upon it a representation of "le Grande Monarque" as Mars and another, which belongs to the reign of Louis XIV.'s successor, is a long and deep oval gold box, richly mounted in brilliants, and said to have not half a dozen compeers in the world, for design, color and workmanship. Another is an exquisite gold box, by Holbe, richly mounted in brilliants, and on which, among other ornaments, is a carved image of Marie Antoinette. Then there is a black tortoise-shell round box, with an enamelled portrait of Colbert by the renowned Petitot; another of octagon shape with subjects painted on agate by Degault, and an oval box of the time of Louis XIV., painted on vellum, by Blarenberghe, and mounted in chased gold by Rouchel. Besides these there are other *objects d'art* in collection, notably a pair of finely colored amber mouthpieces, richly mounted in brilliants and rubies; and presented to the Emperor Napoleon by the Viceroy of Egypt.

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London Poor.

The evils of "overcrowding" are beginning to attract general attention in England, and it has been found that in Hanover square, London, 25 houses contain 480 persons, or several times as many as a moderate regard for health would allow. In one district of the parish of St. Giles there were 570 families, none of whom occupied more than a single room. This was the case throughout a dozen districts. In one room, 12 by 13 feet, and 7 feet 6 inches high, eight persons were packed; in another, only six and one-half feet high, a man, his wife, and five children were crowded. The worst features of the overcrowding, is the occupation of the same bed by two sets of people during the same night. Certain classes attending the theatre every night—ballet dancers, supes, and the mob which is attached to a pantomime—let their beds to market people, who are just ready to get up and go to work when the theatrical folks come home.

AFRAID.

After singing, silence; after roses, thorns;
All the blackest midnights built o'er golden morns;
After flowering, fading; bitter after sweet;
Yellow, withered stubble after waving wheat.

After green, the drooping of the shriveled leaf,
Like the sudden lopping of some dear belief;
After gurgling waters, dry, unsightly beds;
After exultation, lowly-hanging heads.

So I shrink and shiver at your proffered kiss,
Knowing pain must follow on the heel of bliss;
Knowing loss must find me sleeping on your breast;
Leave me while you love me—this is surely best.

Like a blushless flower left upon its stem,
Sweetening the thickness of the forest's hem,
Like a hidden fountain, never touched his lips;
Like an unknown ocean, never sailed by ships.

Thus I shall be fairer to your untried thought,
Than if all my living into yours were wrought,
Hearts' dreams are the sweetest in the lonely nest,
Leave me while you love me—this is surely best!

VARIETIES.

A MINNESOTA elopement "slipped up" by the young lady slipping down on the ice and shrieking a shriek in front of the paternal mansion.

THE latest estimate of the number of people who welcomed the Queen of Thanksgiving day places the total at 2,217,600. In the streets during the night there must have been as many as three millions of people looking at the illuminations.

THE inscription on an Ithaca, N. Y., tombstone, composed and chiselled by a bereaved husband, after lauding to the skies the virtues of the deceased wife concludes with the startling assertion: "She is in Heaven;" then, in a parenthesis, is, the saving clause, "I hope."

SAID a tipsy husband to his wife. "You need-needn't bl-l-ame me. 'Twas woman that first tem-tempted man to eat forbidden things." "That won't do," retorted the indignant wife. "Woman may have first tempted man to *eat* forbidden things, but he took to *drinking* of his own accord."

HACKETT, the actor before he died, married his Irish maid-servant. She was a good wife and is a very estimable woman. He was seventy years old when he married her, and she was about twenty five. The fruit of the marriage is a son. Hackett's will has just been admitted to probate. He leaves the bulk of his property to this son, entirely ignoring Recorder Hackett, who is his son by his first wife.

CAUSES similar to those which are destroying buffaloes in this country are at work in India to exterminate elephants. In the Madras Presidency the number of male and female elephants is rapidly diminishing, owing to indiscriminate and wanton destruction of the beasts by sportsmen, the construction of railways, and increasing population. There is a great demand for elephants in the service, and Mr. Ellis has introduced a bill to prevent their useless and indiscriminate slaughter.

AN exchange indulges in the following sensible reflections regarding ladies' head dresses at the theatre: "If a man were to take his seat at any place of public gathering or amusement, and keep his hat on he would be hissed, or hustled out, or handed to the police. But women, night after night, go with the most preposterous pile of rigging on top of their heads, just as high as men's hats and keep the unhappy men behind them dodging the never-quiet pile, and never giving one moment's clear view of the stage or the perf ormers."

IT is well known that Frenchmen will put an end to themselves on very slight provocation, but the extreme point of indifference to life has perhaps lately been exhibited by a young man in Paris, who concluded his existence on account of his inability to get off some tight boots. Having written a memorandum to the effect that he had failed in everything from infancy, and at last had even failed to draw off his torturers, he proceeded to cut his throat with a kitchen knife.

THESE galleries, and especially the diplomatic galleries, are famous places for flirtation. Next to the library, where the necessity for whispers and low tones facilitate soft nonsense, the galleries are the best places about the Capitol. No end of dear girls frequent these places under pretence of enjoying the debates, who never hear anything but the delicious twaddle of their beaux, or subdued talks about that most important of all subjects—dress. The French arms were nothing to the Americans they long for. [Wash. Cap.

THE captain of a steamer from Genoa thus reports the stormy weather which raged in the Atlantic recently: "After leaving Gibraltar the vessel met with fine weather for six days, after which it encountered a continuation of gales from west southwest to north northwest, veering every few hours, and accompanied with squalls of terrific force. During twenty-five years' experience afloat I never encountered such weather. In the squalls the water was actually torn up in sheets and hove into the air. Rain poured in torrents; the mastheads were enveloped in clouds; the lightning fairly blinded us, and the thunder cracked as it were among the masts, deafening all aboard. Never in the tropic or near the line have I been in such close proximity to the lightning. This weather continued more or less up to the 15th instant, when it gradually moderated, enabling us to make some headway."

IT may not be generally known that during the siege of Paris there was for weeks a perfect dearth of milk, hundreds of infants perishing from that cause alone. In that terrible dilemma a certain French chemist conceived the idea of manufacturing an artificial milk, which should possess the nutritive qualities of the genuine article and at the same time be perfectly harmless. After repeated experiments he succeeded so far as to obtain the permission of the existing government to proceed with its manufacture. He was allowed no monopoly, however, and scores were soon engaged in the manufacture. The following was the recipe: Dissolve one and a half ounces of sugar in a quart of water; add an ounce of dry albumen, and from fifteen to thirty grains of soda, and then made an emulsion of the whole with from one and a half to two ounces of olive oil. Gelatin may be substituted for albumen. Slaughter-house fat was used in Paris for the olive oil. It is said that one firm alone in Paris manufactured of this mixture 132,000 gallons daily.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 23 1872

Perry county has instructed for Cass for Governor, and is in favor of Scott for President.

The West Chester *Jeffersonian* says that Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, has been strongly urged for the nomination for Governor and that he "most positively declines being a candidate."

According to a Washington special to the New York *Tribune* a new era is about to occur in politics. He says: "The important fact is announced, from a source that cannot be questioned, that Mr. Charles Sumner has consented to attend the Cincinnati Convention and preside over its deliberations. He was approached on the subject some time ago but has only now consented to take any active part in the Convention."

The Erie correspondent of the New York *Sun*, in the historically classic language of Auditor-General Hartranft "takes the starch right out" of Commissioner Douglass, and proceeds to show how he is trying to cover up $6,000,000 defalcations in the Revenue Department, committed by Grant's pet officials. Some months ago we published a generalization of these defalcations, now we are beginning to get the particulars and details. In due time we shall have, from Republican sources, the material for a highly interesting chapter on Radical rascality.

Gen. Grant's candidate for Senator in the Fourth District, Mr. Gray, got a back-set on Friday as will be seen by the following deposition which we clip from the published proceedings:

THE MINE EXPLODED.

George W. Duchman, the Flying Dutchman," No. 2328 Jefferson street, sworn—He didn't vote at all; *John Lynch hired me to come here and swear I voted for McClure*, he promised to give me $10; didn't see him on election day. I came here because I was subpœnaed; I told him that I would swear for him, *but my conscience failed me*; Lynch made the bargain yesterday.

So far the testimony offered on the part of Grant's candidate shows more fully how shamefully Col. M'Clure and the opponents of Gen. Grant have been swindled.

In the new tariff bill, which is now nearly ready, it was agreed by the Committee of Ways and Means, that the tariff on imported wool shall be reduced thirty per cent *ad valorem*, while there shall be a reduction of fifty per cent. on all manufactured woollen goods imported. As to the expediency or the inexpediency of this reduction we have nothing to say; but we wonder how it will strike the wool growers of the country, especially those of Ohio, who have contributed so much to keep the Radical party in power. The manufacture of woollens is in a more tender state of infancy than the manufacture of cotton fabrics. If fifty per cent. of protection is to be taken from one, why not treat the other to the same sauce?

TWENTY-TWO LAWYERS.

The Senate of Pennsylvania is composed of 22 lawyers, 1 tanner, 1 surveyor, 3 farmers, 1 physician, 2 gentlemen, 1 piano maker and 1 puddler.—*Exchange.*

Perhaps this is the reason why Senator Graham's just libel bill was defeated. Hard on the lawyers, that.

WHY WE DON'T PUBLISH.

The New York *Sun*, of Friday, as before announced, contains some highly interesting reading. It is what purports to be the story of our war claims as told by a correspondent of that Radical paper, and in which the friends of General Grant alone are implicated. We say *purports* to be, as we must be careful now since a majority of the Pennsylvania Senate have decreed that an editor cannot offer the truth in evidence when sued for libel. This will explain the reason why our readers are deprived this morning of perusing this highly interesting chapter. It shows how the votes of Senators, among whom we regret to find several Democrats, muzzles the press. We have put the *Sun* in pickle and may yet place the main points of its correspondent before our readers.

BOUND TO BE NOMINATED.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* states, upon the authority of a prominent Republican Congressman, that President Grant recently asserted that he is determined to force his nomination by the Philadelphia Convention, even if he should be satisfied that his defeat, if nominated, would be inevitable. He said that he had been so unjustly criticised, and so much abused, of late, that he would prefer to be renominated and be beaten at the polls, rather than have the Republican party succeed with another candidate.

This, at least, is characteristic of Gen. Grant. He is selfish to a degree, and as ambitious as he is selfish. This is demonstrated by every act of his administration; and if Col. Forney was correct in his last letter, it was the most sordid and grasping selfishness that induced him to become a candidate for the Presidency in the first place. Nothing but a money consideration led him to enter the list of candidates.

But Grant will not be content to force his nomination alone. He will likewise undertake to force his election, which he may do under the bayonet laws with which he has been armed by a subservient Congress.

PROPOSED BANK MONOPOLY.

A press dispatch of yesterday morning announced that subscriptions to the capital stock of the proposed United States National Bank are being raised in all the principal cities of the country. A list of the corporators was attached, and among them was the name of Thomas M. Howe, of Pittsburgh, put in, perhaps, to add to the respectability of the scheme, for he is a gentleman of the most exalted reputation, and commands the highest respect of all who know him.

But what is this proposed "United States National Bank," subscriptions to which are being so rapidly taken? That seems to be rather indefinite, and we now propose to partially ventilate it, and call public attention to the national evils it has in contemplation.

It is simply a gigantic monopoly, in comparison with which the old United States Bank was merely insignificant. In the bill providing for its incorporation, the amount of capital stock is fixed in the beginning at $20,000,000, but there is nothing to prevent it from being increased to $600,000,000 at the option of the managers. If it is ever organized under its proposed charter, it will hold the entire nation in its grasp, and control its destinies with an absolute despotism.

It will possess all the evil and none of the good characteristics of the Bank of England, after which it is modelled. The poverty of the masses of England is directly traceable to the great bank monopoly of the nation, which prevents all enterprise outside the moneyed ring which controls the national finances. This is precisely what is sought to be done by this proposed United States National Bank. All other financial institutions are to be swallowed up, or placed under such a tribute as will compel them to retire from the open field of free and untrammelled enterprise. Every species of development and enterprise will be at the tender mercy of this grasping giant, which will lay its mailed hand upon every individual or association of individuals who do not cast tribute into its coffers.

Our present system of National Banks, while possessing many objectionable features, is an actual public blessing as compared with this new monopoly which is preparing to spring upon the public liberty and throttle it. Under our present banking system, we not only have the advantage of a uniform currency, immunity from bobtailed and wild cat paper, but the banking capital of the country is distributed throughout the different States, and is measurably under State control.

But our present banking system, instead of being made still more liberal and diffuse, is to be abolished at one fell swoop by this great central giant, which will have supreme control not only of the circulating medium of the country, but of the public debt, receiving all the public revenues wrung from the hard hands of toil into its capacious maw. Once enthrone this giant monopoly, and arm it with the powers proposed, and it will stand in the same relation to the trade and commeree of the nation that the sun stands to the vegetation of the globe. If either withdraw its light, everything dependent thereon must wither and perish. Since every branch of trade and commerce, as well as all individual enterprise, will be wholly dependent upon the proposed monopoly, one can readily form an idea of the tribute which will be demanded by this moneyed Cæsar of each and every industry of the land.

The dispatch to which we have referred also states that the Hon. Freeman Clarke, late Comptroller of Currency *has consented* to accept the **Presidency of the Bank.** "Consented" is an excellent word to use in this connection. It was Mr. Clarke himself who devised the scheme, and laid the ground work of the monopoly. As though the scheme of itself was not bad enough, Mr. Freeman Clarke, an imperious pigmy, an insignificant and contemptible bully, an erewhile blustering tyrant in one of the Currency Bureaus, is to put a gag in the mouth of the nation's liberty, and ride the national finances and the national commerce to the devil. But after all, perhaps, Freeman Clarke would be the proper man to put at the head of this monopoly. During his official career in Washington he never came in contact with a gentleman whom he did not insult; and he even carried his pretensions so far as to try to rule Secretary McCulloch and run the Treasury Department to suit himself. The figure that he cut in a subordinate position prefigures what he would be at the head of a monopoly which would hold the nation bound hand and foot politically as well as financially. For his supercilious blustering he was kicked out of Washington, and is at present, we believe, the President of a bank in Rochester, N. Y. He would no doubt fit the place exactly, since his gracious "consent" to take charge of a shackled empire.

That this scheme will be pushed energetically, there can be no reasonable doubt. That it must be defeated is an imperative necessity, if we would not see our political institutions subverted and a moneyed aristocracy grinding the millions into the dust, while the favored few revel in luxury and consume the stolen earnings of honest toil.

It has always been the mission of the Democratic party to crush these monopolies. Let it rally again under the standard which has so often saved the public liberty from overthrow. That party, and the friends of free government in all other parties, must rise and put an end to the monopolies that have been so frightfully augmented in dimensions within the few past years. No surer blow could be struck against monopoly than to stamp out of existence this scheme of Mr. Freeman Clarke in its inception. Will the Democratic party hesitate one moment as to its duties in the premises? We will answer for it—It will not!

THE PRESIDENCY.

As the Cincinnati Convention approaches the men who were willing to vote for anybody to beat Grant, are inclined to be a little particular as to the kind of a man, and we suspect that when the Convention selects a Republican as it must do, there will be found the old army of the Democracy compact and equipped for the fight, but not as willing to transfer the leadership to new hands as may be supposed by some few newspapers now favoring the nomination of Judge Davis, Charles Francis Adams or Senator Trumbull. This talk of sacrificing everything to demolishing the present administration is cheap at this distance from the election, but it is not difficult to discover among the masses a shrinking from the support of any man who has been in the time past a representative of a party which has always opposed Democratic principles and promulgated doctrines that they could never endorse.

Perhaps it is the safest plan for the present, not to commit the Democratic party to what in the end may prove a grievous blunder, as the New York *World* and the Chicago *Times* seem rather anxious to do. We do not impunge their motives, but we doubt their wisdom. If the grand old Democratic party would not melt in the fiery furnace of persecution, is any man silly enough to believe that it will dissolve in the moonshine of "policy?" If so he is indeed a political babe, that ought to be remanded to the bottle and his swaddling clothes.

It is best to make haste slowly in this business. To beat Grant is not the *sole* idea. What boots it if we dethrone him and elevate another to his place who will carry out the same policy that he is carrying out? It is not against *individual* Radicals that we are fighting; it is against the infernal dogmas of the party which threaten to overthrow and destroy our political system of free government. If they are to be destroyed, Grant is as acceptable as any other executioner, and will do the work quite as becomingly as any other man that can be named. We do not say that either of the gentlemen named would do this, but still Grant might be defeated by a Radical who would only give us a second edition of his Administration.

The Cincinnati Convention has not met yet, and no one knows what its action may be. Therefore, it is not wise to either endorse or condemn its action or anticipated action in advance. Let the elements of opposition to Grant within the Republican party first combine and show us what they propose to do, and why they propose to do it. Then it will be time enough to discuss the propriety of the Democracy coalescing with them. It will not do for the Democratic party to act in the dark, else it may have bitter cause to repent when it is too late.

But one thing should be borne in mind. Should the Cincinnati Convention nominate Mr. Adams or any of the other gentleman named and a dozen other Conventions ratify that nomination, it is doubtful if he could carry Pennsylvania. And if Pennsylvania is left out of the anti-Grant calculation, the anti-Grant movement must prove a failure. We do not seek to dictate to the Democracy of other States, for we have no right to do so. Neither does Pennsylvania want to be instructed in her duty. She has presented the name of Thomas A. Scott for the Presidency, a name that will sweep the State if he is nominated. While he has always been a Democrat and voted the Democratic ticket, there is nothing in his record that would make him objectionable to liberal minded Republicans. This is a fact well worthy serious consideration at this juncture. While casting about for a means of victory over Grant's abominable Administration, it would be unwise not to neglect the best. If any one can present a name which will have more strength in Pennsylvania, which decides the question of the Presidency, let him be named. We will be glad to hear who he is.

THE S. I. C.

For the enlightenment of some of our city cotemporaries the Oil City *Derrick* publishes the following and says it will "keep them standing a few days till the scholars have a good chance to learn them and can offer no further excuse for ignorance:"

1. The Southern Improvement Company is a secret oath-bound society.
2. It has a special rate of freights on *all* the roads out of the Oil Regions, which is one dollar or more per barrel *less* than any one else can ship at.
3. It promises to crush out two-thirds of the refining business in the country and monopolize that as well as shipping.
4. It proposes to buy, ship, refine and sell *all* the oil produced on its own terms and at its own figures.
5. All the producers and two-thirds of the refiners (in capacity) are counted out of the arrangement except as victims.
6. The Charter of the Southern Improvement Company does not limit its powers, define its objects or restrict its capital. It is unlimited, unlocated and has perpetuity of succession. No Pittsburgh paper has yet had the courage to publish this charter while defending the corporation.
7. The monopoly commenced operations by doubting the rate of freights without warning, add the result of which oil was forced down from $4 to $3 30, entailing a loss already of over a million of dollars on the Oil Regions.

The *Derrick* adds:

In this posting up don't avil to enlighten the *Commercial, Gazette, Dispatch* and *Chronicle*, we know of no way to penetrate the dense fog that surrounds them except to put these things into one of the Pittsburgh columbiads and fire them into those offices at short range.

A THIN DISGUISE.

When Mr. O'Donovan-Rossa was the victim of British oppression, and treated as worse than a felon in a British Bastile, because he loved his country and would see her crowned with nationall liberty, we sympathized with his sufferings and admired his patriotism. And when at last the shackels of despotism were stricken from his limbs, we welcomed him to these shores where his voice, uniting with O'Connor, O'Gorman and other distinguished Irish patriots, might so mould the public opinion of the world as to compel eventual justice to wronged Ireland.

But if we are finally to be mistaken in O'Donovan-Rossa, we shall regret that in an unguarded moment he gave heed to evil counsel, and consented to go about the country doing the work of the Radical party in an underhand way, for the purpose of seducing his countrymen into the support of a party which has always proscribed and abused them, and which to-day, if it dared make the attempt, would disfranchise them for being born upon Irish soil.

We refer particularly to the meeting at City Hall, on Thursday night, at which Mr. Rossa and others delivered speeches, ostensibly in behalf of the protection of labor, but really, as it subsequently transpired, for the purpose of alienating Irishmen from the Democratic party by ingenious misrepresentations of the principles and aims of that party. These missionaries in behalf of Radicalism know that they dare not openly attack the Democracy, consequently they go about the matter in the ingenious manner attempted at City Hall. But the disguise is entirely too thin, and Mr. O'Donovan-Rossa ought to read the history of Ireland during the early part of the present century, to see in what esteem the Irish advocates of the English party were held by the people of Ireland as soon as their disguises were penetrated.

America is a bad country to come to, for the purpose of enacting that part again, and but few if any Irishmen, will be induced to vote with the Radical party on the plea that it will injure England. The fact that the Radical party and the English Government are on excellent terms, and that the organ of that government is anxious for Grant's reelection, is not wholly unknown to the intelligent Irishmen of America. England fears the accession of the Democratic party to power, and we are surprised that Mr. O'Donovan-Rossa should have been inviegled into the support of Ireland's enemy, in the scarcely indirect way in which he is now employed.

The journals of both parties are particularly sweet just now upon those Senators who on Thursday last voted against giving editors equal priviledges in courts of justice with those accorded to murderers. The Philadelphia *Post* says:

The Senate defeated the Libel bill as amended by Mr. White, admitting the truth as evidence. Mr. White proposed that when a libellous article should be copied by inadvertence from another journal and published without malice, proof of this should operate for acquital. Nothing could be more just than the proposition. Under the present libel laws a journal which is enterprising in publishing the news of the day is constantly in danger. Not only what the editor thinks and asserts upon his own responsibility, but what he in good faith copies from an exchange, may subject him to heavy penalties. A case of the kind occurred a year or two ago, when the *Evening Star*, of this city, reprinted a paragraph of half a dozen lines from a Pittsburgh paper, in which a gentleman was charged with an offence of which he was really innocent. The gentleman brought suit against the *Star* and recovered damages, and under the law the publishers might have been imprisoned. There is no security now for any paper in Pennsylvania which undertakes to publish the news, and the defeat of the bill is a proof that many of our Senators need to be enlightened as to the rights and duties of journalism.

The defeat of Senator Graham's bill is almost as bad as making negroes eligible to the office of President and denying the same to men of the Carl Schurz calibre.

Some startling figures are given respecting the ravages of the small-pox in Philadelphia. It is said that no epidemic pestilence, not even cholera, has, within half a century, equally general or fatal, the bills of mortality presenting an average of more than two hundred deaths a week during the autumn and winter. It has raged during a period nearly ten times as long as did cholera, and it has not yet ceased.

The above is from a New York paper, and demonstrates the course pursued by some of the journals of that city to induce merchants from abroad to give Philadelphia the go by and make their purchases in the New York market.

W. M. Grosvenor, chairman of the Liberal Republican State Convention of Missouri, writes that the Cincinnati convention is called to meet on the 1st day of May, and not on the 6th, as erroneously stated in New York papers and very generally copied.

Cassius M. Clay, one of the founders of the Republican party, sent to the late convention of the Liberal Republicans in Missouri an able letter, from which we make the following extracts:

Slavery being dead, I resist with the same earnestness that I did its existence the attempt of the Grant conspirators to subjugate the South, and to make us provincial for all time to more than Roman imperialism.

I denounce the attempt to weaken us by a studied policy of arraying the blacks against the whites. I denounce the designs of barbarizing us by the corrupt and irresponsible rule of men from the North who have no common interest in our affairs; who divide our people, and waste our substance.

I denounce the attempt to reverse the natural order of things, by subjecting by constitutional changes and ingeniously contrived laws, the intelligence and property of the South to ignorance and pauperism.

I denounce the enmity of the Grant rule to the independence of Cuba, because they know that Cuba must, in interest, finally gravitate toward and belong to the South.

I denounce the union of the powers of the executive, judicial and legislative departments in the military head of the nation.

I denounce the nepotism, favoritism, corruption and proscription of the Grant administration.

I denounce the scheme of subjecting men and measures to the sole end of re-electing a military chieftain.

At last and above all I protest against the unconstitutional and despotic interference with the right of peaceable assemblage of the people at the ballot-box by the frequent and alarming use of the cartridge-box.

The renomination and re-election of Grant is to consolidate all these usurpations and abuses, and open a highway to the overthrow of all our liberties.

Mr. Clay concludes by recommending that the convention frame a platform acceptable to the patriots of the country, and suggest a standard-bearer in whom the people have confidence.

Gov. Warmoth, of Louisiana, who is in New York, has been giving his ideas on Louisiana politics to a reporter of the *Tribune*. He says there are four parties in Louisiana, each "in full blast." They are the Democratic, the Reform, the Republican and the Custom House parties. The Reform is an off-shoot from the Democratic party, but the split is not important. The strength of the Custom House party is confined almost exclusively to New Orleans, its few adherents in the country parishes being in most instances Postmasters or Collectors or Assessors of Internal Revenue. A few diseffected negroes, who have missed political preferment, also support this movement. The Liberal Republican party, the Governor says, comprises almost all the colored people in the State, as well as all the active white Republicans except the officeholders. Gen. Longstreet, he adds, has become decidedly favorable to the Liberal Republicans since the failure of the President to remove Casey and Packard, and this action, or rather inaction, on his part, has resulted in securing his almost universal condemnation. Gov. Warmoth also gives a detailed statement of the immense frauds for which the Casey party is responsible, and says that unless Grant changes his course very materially, he will not get 5,000 votes in Louisiana.

The Kansas newspapers are almost unanimous in demanding that the United States Senate ought to investigate the circumstances attending the election of Senators Pomeroy and Caldwell. The Atchinson *Champion*, which is friendly to both Senators, says: "An investigation by the Senate is what we have all along urged. It is necessary, no less to vindicate the innocent than to punish the guilty; to silence the shameless liars of the State and to establish the truth; to force the race of malignant slanderers to maintain a decent silence by exposing their mendacity, and to let the people know how much or how little of the charges of corruption are to be depended upon." A Topeka dispatch reports that Governor Harvey will send the testimony taken by the Senatorial Investigating Committee to Washington in about a week.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* writes:

"There are in all, ten congressional investigations going on. I feel safe in predicting, thus early, that not one of the committees will, in its report, claim to have sustained any charge of corruption in office on the part of any official. On the contrary, it will be shown that the persons and systems investigated are models of perfection. A prominent Senator, who is one of the most important investigating committees, says there is no doubt in his mind that our whole civil service is rotten to the core, both in system and execution, and that the only cure for it must be a demand for reform like that which overthrew the New York ring. It seems impossible to reach the root of evils complained of through investigating committees. The minority has no weight, either in the committee or the houses of Congress. The remedy must be sought elsewhere."

Notwithstanding the "indorsements of the outlawed rulers of the Southern States, there is every reason to doubt if any considerable vote can be got for Gen. Grant." The Chicago *Tribune*, Radical, warns the too confident managers that the votes of these States this year will have to be counted. "The reconstruction business is at an end. Let us hear nothing of rejecting the votes of States at the next election as that of Georgia was rejected at the last election. When the votes of the people and the States are cast, the attempt to set aside that verdict would raise a whirlwind such as no ordinary power could allay."

Some new regulations by the new collector of the port of New York were published in that city a few days ago, designating certain warehouses as "general-order stores," in which the establishment of the now notorious Leet and Stocking did not appear. It transpires, however, that under one provision of the regulations the old ring holds on. Says the *Tribune*: "This is discouraging news, and the scandal is increased by the discovery that most of the new go-betweens are Tammany Democrats, who find their natural affiliations in the custom-house."

Colonel Jussen, in a letter to the Chicago *Tribune* charges President Grant's brother with having proposed a collusion with him to defraud the government. He also asserts that another "relative," who was dismissed for misappropriating the public money was very soon after reappointed to office. The charges are direct, and ought to be investigated.—*N. Y. Post.*

A VOICE FROM THE EAST.

Mr. Buckalew Declines Being Considered a Candidate for Governor.

[From the Jeffersonian, West Chester, March 16.]

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

We regret to see some of the Democratic papers of this State bringing out at the eleventh hour candidates for the Governorship in opposition to Gen. George W. Cass. Of course it is not only a privilege but a right which every man enjoys to advocate and urge the claims of his friends for any office he may see fit, but for the sake of harmony and unity in the party we had hoped that General Cass would have received a unanimous nomination. When Asa Packer was nominated over Cass it was then tacitly understood that in 1872 the nomination would be conceded to the West, and that George W. Cass would be the nominee. He is a firm, reliable Democrat, a man of ability and great energy of character, and one whose moral character has never been questioned. Many gentlemen of high standing and greatly respected throughout the State have been named, but now upon the eve of a Presidential election is not the time for complimentary voting, with the view of strengthening the future prospects of any particular candidate; every sacrifice should be made to secure unity, harmony and victory.

We cannot look upon the question of who shall be our next Governor as an open one; it was settled as we have said when Packer was nominated, and all efforts to unsettle it by introducing new candidates must have a tendency to create discord among those who should be and have been warm and firm friends. Hon. Chas. R. Buckalew, who has been strongly urged as a suitable candidate, and who, we feel, would be an honor to the party and to the State in such a position, most positively declines being a candidate. We were pleased to learn that such was the determination of Mr. Buckalew, not only for the reasons above stated, but because he cannot be spared from the Constitutional Convention which will be called some time during this year. We hope the other candidates that have been brought forward will follow Mr. Buckalew's example and positively decline allowing their names to be used in any way to interfere with the bright prospects ahead.

Let General Cass receive a unanimous nomination, and let it be by a *viva voce* vote and the people of Pennsylvania will ratify it by an overwhelming majority in October.

M'CLURE-GRAY.

A Case of Conscience.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

When Mr. Gray procured the services of "the Educated Hog" in his recent campaign, the association was perhaps congenial and natural, but certainly it was unfortunate. Having depended upon "the Edueated Hog" and his companions "The Flying Dutchman" and "Stuttering Jimmy," for repeating, it was entirely in order that Mr. Gray should expect them to do whatever swearing was needed in his behalf before the Senate Committee. The "Flying Dutchman," therefore, was called upon yesterday by Mr. Gray's counsel to tell what he knows about voting. Very unexpectedly the fact was developed upon examination that the said Dutchman has a conscience, and the discovery separated him at once from Mr. Gray. Instead, therefore, of testifying in Gray's behalf, he confessed that John Lynch had hired him to come and swear that he voted for McClure, and that he told Lynch that he would, but that his conscience failed him. This was a crushing blow to the Gray party, and it floored them completely. The interesting question now is, who employed Mr. Lynch as the manipulator of this wretched gang? Every citizen can form his own conclusions upon that subject. Of course Lynch did not do this dirty work and buy up these men on his own responsibility. He had nothing to gain by such a transaction; and but one man could profit by it. If Lynch was not acting as the agent of the person chiefly interested, then all circumstantial evidence is worthless. That Gray at least knew of the existence of these worthies with the picturesque names, and was aware of their temporary sympathy with his cause, is abundantly proved by the fact that he summoned them as witnesses and would have profited by their testimony, if the "Flying Dutchman" had not indulged in the extraordinary freak of manifesting conscientious scruples against committing perjury. And if this man was paid to swear falsely, have we not good reason for suspecting that if others of Gray's witnesses had tender consciences, they too might have made similar revelations? A candidate who can find men who are willing to commit the crimes that were perpetrated in the Gray interest on election day, assuredly could have no trouble in procuring false witnesses by the quantity. Gray's case is settled, and by his own friends. After the developments of yesterday, the Committee cannot fail to discredit other testimony brought forward by Gray and to award the seat to McClure.

Claims for Back Pay.

We stated yesterday, that quite a number of officers, who were dismissed from the serveice without court-martial during the war, have applied to be reinstated in the positions they held when dismissed. The law under which these applications were made, is found in section 12, of the act of March 3, 1865, which is very explicit, and reads as follows:

That in case any officer of the military or naval service, who may hereafter be dismissed by authority of the President, shall make an application in writing for a trial, stating under oath that he has been unlawfully and unjustly dismissed, the President shall, as soon as the interests of the public service may permit, convene a court-martial to try such officer on the charges on which he was dismissed. And, if such court-martial shall not award dismissal or death as the punishment of such officer, the order of dismissal shall be void, and if the court-martial aforementioned shall not be convened for the trial of such officer within six months from the presentation of the application for trial, the sentence of dismissal shall be void.

In case the applicants succeed in being restored under the above provision of law, they will, of course, be entitled to back pay during the whole time they have been out of the service.—*Wash. Patriot.*

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

DREAMLAND GRAVES.

Dreamland lies close to every soul,
Its doors will ope at lightest words,
And thoughts fly in and out like birds,
And build their nests on every knoll.

Each flying thought will rear its brood,
Each dreamy hope will build its nest,
And cover with its plumy breast
Sweet singers who our sight elude.

But, oh, the graves in dreamland found—
The buried plans, the hopes so chilled;
The sealed-up tombs with fond loves filled;
The turf heaped up on greenest mound!

Some dream-graves shine with soft sward bright,
True love still watches o'er its dead;
Spring roses blossom at the head,
And rainbow sunsets drop their light.

Some dig their graves, and proud and chill
From youth's dear dreams turn with a sneer;
You never from them know how dear
Were the soft hopes that Time doth kill.

There tender mourners wander long,
And grieve for what they never had;
There glide the ghosts of heroes glad,
There noiseless chants the poet's song.

There hide the books that ne'er were writ,
There buried in the dreamland mold
Rust eats the marble statue cold,
That never sculptor's tools shall hit.

There little graves of childish hope
Lie close to great sarcophagi:
Where giant plans must buried lie,
And neither more in dreamland grope.

Thus dreamland is so full of graves,
You scarce can find a spot to place
A footstep, or your paths deface
Some hallowed turf that memory craves.

Oh cemetery of dead dreams,
The vastest graveyard earth can show,
Your boundaries no man can know
Till heaven's revealing glory streams.

We then shall reap what now we sow;
No longer wrapt in silence dumb,
Your resurrection then shall come
With Easter morning's golden glow.

E. E. F.

THE NAWAB OF TONK.

The Mussulman Prince—How he Lost His Kingdom—A Fearful Butchery.

[From the London Times.]

At a time when the affairs of India engage public attention to a degree unprecedented of late years in time of peace, the case of the Nawab of Tonk, as discussed in the English House of Commons recently, is likely to find more readers than usual.

The Nawab of Tonk, in Rajpootana, was a petty Mussulman Prince, of the class know as semi-independent. He was the grandson of a Pindaree chieftain, who, being sufficiently powerful and energetic in his day to make himself troublesome to British authority, was confirmed in his possessions by Lord Hastings, and became a faithful vassal of the Company. The Nawab, whose case now comes before Parliament, ruled, it is said, with the utmost Mussulman bigotry over his Hindoo subjects. The building of Hindoo temples is said to have been prohibited, and even the repair of those in existence discountenanced. "The absence of all except Mahomedans," says Mr. Grant Duff, "whether in the Army or in the Civic offices of the State, exhibits a bigotry strangely contrasting with the liberality displayed in the surrounding Rajpoot principalities, in one and all of which persons of every creed are to be found in employment." The Nawab had long been on bad terms with his principal chief, the Thakoor of Lawa, a Rajpoot of high birth, and, of course, a Hindoo. According to Colonel Eden, the Governor General's agent in Rajpootana, the Nawab was seeking an excuse to confiscate haw the Lawa estate, on the ground of a flaw in the title by which the ancestor of the chief obtained it early in the 18th century from the Maharajah of Jeypore. This was the state of affairs in 1867, and in that year the deed was committed for which the Nawab has been deposed, and his Prime Minister consigned to imprisonment for life. According to the decision of the Indian government, under two Governors General, affirmed by the decisions of two successive Secretaries of State at home, the Nawab and his Minister were guilty of the following atrocious crimes: Desiring to be rid of the Thakoor of Lawa, they planned a massacre such as has often been recorded in Eastern history. They invited the Thakoor and his uncle, who was his chief adviser, to visit Tonk. The invitation was accepted, and the Lawa party, to the number of about 25, repaired to the capital, where they were politely treated. On the 1st of August, 1867, the Prime Minister sent to them requesting them to come to his house that evening for the discussion of business. The Thakoor, fortunately for himself, stayed behind, but his uncle and his cousin went with a party of attendants. No sooner were they within the walls of the house than they were surrounded by a superior force and savagely butchered. Fifteen of them were killed, and only one escaped. The Prime Minister had at his command a large body of men for the purpose of suppressing robbery in the country, and these he used for the destruction of his enemies. The Lawa people were so unsuspicious of treachery, though sinster rumors were rife in the town, that they came without firearms, and could make no defense. While the deed was being done, a party was sent to seize the Thakoor, and a body of Tonk troops were dispatched with scaling-ladders to get possession of Lawa. The crime caused intense excitement throughout the country, and it was the duty of the British Government to institute a strict inquiry, not only as an act of humanity, but for the maintenance of the Hindoo chiefs and people in their political rights. Such an inquiry began at once, and ended in the deposition of the Nawab as unfit to be trusted with power, and in the imprisonment of his Minister, who had been the principal agent in the murder.

What the Queen and Royal Family Wore at the Thanksgiving Ceremonies.

The Queen wore a corded black silk dress, trimmed with miniver, and a jacket to match. Her Majesty also wore a black bonnet, with black and white feathers and white flowers. The Princess of Wales, a dress of dark blue satin, with polonaise of blue velvet trimmed with fur and a bonnet of blue velvet with feathers of the same color. Beatrice wore a dress and jacket of rich mauve, silk trimmed with swan's down, and a white hat with mauve and white feathers. The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of a general officer, with the collars of the Orders of the Garter and Bath. The Duke of Edinburgh wore the naval uniform, with the collars of the Orders of the Garter and the Star of India. Prince Arthur wore the uniform of the Rifle Brigade, with the collars of the Orders of the Garter and St. Patrick. Leopold wore the Highland costume, with the collars of the Orders of the Garter and the Thistle.

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IN noticing the fact that petitions have been presented to the Maryland Legislature from colored citizens in favor of separate schools, the Washington Star says: —"In this District the colored people quite generally favor the system of separate schools in operation here as showing their capacity to carry them on creditably and intelligently."

JOHN COVODE.

The Reason Why He Never Forgave the Democratic Party.

The following, concerning the old rascal, told by a Washington correspondent, is pretty good:

One day, early in the session, Covode told one of his friends that there was a good deal of whisky drank in that room. His friend seemed perfectly indifferent to the information merely answering, "I s'pose so."

"Well," said Covode, "I don't much object to the boys drinking all they want, but I don't want them to walk off with it in wholesale. I'm not ambitious to keep a wholesale establishment. A fair retail business is all I care for. They may come here, if they're our friends, and drink as much as they want, but I don't want them to steal it. I don't want them to take a bottle to-day, a demijohn to morrow, and a keg the next day,"

"Have a new lock put on your washstand, then."

"That's a good idea," said Uncle John, "it's a wonder I hadn't thought of it before."

So a new lock was put on the washstand —a large rosewood case with doors in front and a marble-top. This would hold a small keg of whisky, two or three demijohns, or a couple of dozen bottles. The new lock did not seem to work very satisfactorily. A day or two after it was adjusted, the whole store, about a dozen strong, was taken. A few days after the lock was changed again; no use—more whisky gone mysteriously. Finally, a very intricate and complicated lock was put on. Then the robbery was to stop sure. The very next night a demijohn disappeared.

It was but natural that by this time Uncle John became a little discouraged and unhappy. Still, he could not give up the luxury and satisfaction of having something nice about him all the time. It was pleasant to give a friend a drink once in a while, and it was sociable, and finally he got mad and swore would be doggonned if he wouldn't keep a little of the stuff in his room, and he would be doggonee'd if he would allow anybody to steal it, either. So he set a trap. A new stock had arrived that day, and he put it in the washstand, as usual. After the House adjourned, he concealed himself in the room, and waited. He did not have to wait long. He heard two pairs of feet tip-toeing up to the door. He laid low. Pretty soon a key was turned in the lock, and then two men entered. From his hiding place Uncle John peeped out and recognized two waggish Democratic members, who were fond of their joke, but still fonder of Uncle John's whisky. Still Uncle John laid low, but kept his eye open. The two men walked straight to the washstand and deliberately *lifted off the marble top*. This was all, but it was enough for Uncle John. He kept quiet, however, until they had handed out two or three bottles. Then he stepped out and said:

"That'll do, boys, I want the rest."

There was at first consternation on one side as may be imagined, and anger on the other, but these soon gave way to laughter, and laughter was succeeded by drinks. It was a good joke on both sides, but Uncle John Covode, to the day of his death, never forgave the Democratic party for that trick.

The Royal Family at St. Paul's.

The visit of Queen Victoria and her family to St. Paul's on the day of Thanksgiving is thus described in the London Telegraph:

We heard distant cheers. She was comming, and a stir passed through the Assembly. Now the notes of the brass band at the west door could be distinguished above the shouting of the crowd in the streets. Every one stood up and waited for the Queen to appear. First came the Speaker of the House of Commons in solemn procession, with the mace borne before him, next followed the Lord Chancellor, also preceded by his mace, and after him came the Lord Mayor, duly attended. Now the clergy of the Cathedral moved slowly up the nave, and curiosity was on tiptoe to catch a glimpse of the Prince. It had not been certainly known whether he would come, as he was forbidden to risk himself should the weather be too cold, and almost a sigh of relief could be heard as the congregation saw that Queen Victoria was leaning on her son's arm. Nay, I ought rather to say that she led her son forward, since we observed, with interest and sympathy, that the Prince's steps were feeble, as well they might be, and that if either one helped the other, it was her Majesty who did the helping part. They advanced with smiles and with slight bows of acknowledgment to either side, between the brilliant lines of officers, naval and military, who bent low in homage as they came. There was the Queen, looking, I thought, particularly well and happy. There was the Prince, safe and nearly well, looking much stronger in the face than could have been hoped after such an illness. There was the fair Princess, as pretty and as gracious as ever. The royal children on either hand completed the picture; and those five figures, moving up the nave whilst the organ pealed forth 'God Save the Queen,' and all eyes were turned upon them, formed the historical tableau of the day.

Washington as a Farmer.

The farm of General Washington, at Mount Vernon, contained ten thousand acres of land in one body—equal to about fifteen square miles. It was divided into farms of convenient size, at the distance of two, three and five miles from the Mansion House. He visited these farms every day, in pleasant weather, and was constantly engaged in making experiments for the improvement of agriculture. Some idea of the extent of his farming operations may be formed from the following facts: In 1787 he had five hundred and eighty acres in grass, sowed six hundred bushels of oats; seven hundred acres with wheat, and as much more in corn, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, &c., and one hundred and fifty with turnips. His stock consisted of one hundred and forty horses, one hundred and twelve cows; two hundred and thirty-six working oxen, heifers and steers, and five hundred sheep. He constantly employed two hundred and fifty hands, and kept twenty-four ploughs going during the whole year, when the earth and the state of the weather would permit. In 1790 he slaughtered one hundred and fifty hogs for the use of his own family, and provisions for his negroes for whose comfort he had great regard.—Exchange.

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A HANDSOME young gentleman walked into an express office the other day, and desired to express a package sf letters to a lady to whom he desired to return them. "What are they worth?" asked the clerk, who in making out his account, desired to know what was the risk. The young man hesitated a moment, then clearing his throat from a certain huskiness, replied: "Well, I can't say exactly, but a few woeks ago I thought they were worth about four hundred thousand dollars."

MODERN WEDDING-RITES.

"Wilt thou take this brown-stone front,
These carriages—this diamond,
To be the husband of thy choice,
Fast locked in bonds of Hymen?
And wilt thou leave thy home and friends
To be his loving wife?
And help to spend his large income
So long as thou hast life?"

"I will!" the modest maid replies,
The love-light beaming in her eyes.

"And wilt thou take this waterfall,
This ostentatious pride,
And all these unpaid milliners' bills,
To be thy chosen bride?
And wilt thou love and cherish her
While thou hast life and health;
But die as soon as possible,
And leave her all thy wealth?"

"I will!" the fearless swain replies,
And eager waits the nuptial-ties.

"Then I pronounce you man and wife;
And whom I've joined forever,
The next best man may disunite,
And the first Divorce Court sever."

The Fascinating Eloquence of the Parisian Shopwomen.

[From a Letter by the Hon. James Brooks, in the New York Express.]

I have read Isocrates, studied Quintilian in days gone by, read and reread Cicero *de Oratore*, but I never have so realized Demosthenes' idea of eloquence—action, action! as in the action of these Parisian shopwomen. The dear creatures —if they only wore trowsers, and would come over to the United States—not a man could stand up against them in stump speaking. But, oh, how they fib! What marvellous tales they will tell! and how they will swear to them—and you could not help believing them all, if you had not been standing such batteries of eloquent action a long lifetime. The East India shopkeepers are eloquent, and the Chinese have but little regard for the truth; but the French shopwoman will fib with such grace and gentleness that she insinuates herself into your pockets despite your head while all is done with such dignified suavity that you could not contradict if you would. If you order a garment to be made, you have not the least certainty that it will be done within a week after the day promised. You make all your arrangements to depart on a certain day, bid adieu to your banker and settle up accounts with him, but the promised articles do not begin to appear. In rage you rush to the shop to scold.

* * *

"Madame, you solemnly promised me to have it ready on Saturday."

"*C'es vray*, Monsieur, and it shall be ready on Saturday."

"And why is it not ready?"

"Ah, Monsieur, you did not say this Saturday; if you had, it should have been all ready. But you said, Saturday week."

This dodge was irresistible. I gave up in despair, happy to have a fresh promise that it would be done the Wednesday before "the Saturday week."

I lectured another breaker of the promises. There was no dodging the point I made with her. And I ended with saying:

"I am willing to stay in Paris all winter, Madame, waiting for your things, if you will only pay my hotel bills."

Madame (in reply): "I should be too happy to do that, and thus have the pleasure of seeing you every day."

What could be done with such French politeness as that? I gave up, and pay my own hotel bills, of course.

ANOTHER SCENE.

Monsieur (speaking): And they are not ready? with a sigh, and a most plaintive look of appeal.

Madame: No, Monsieur. Such a *taille*: such a figure (throwing up both hands in the most eloquent enthusiasm.) We are creating the most ravishing robe that ever went from our fingers, and we have put our best artists upon it—and do give us time. You would not hurry up a Raphael or a Guido, would you? And we shall do something worthy of them.

The humbug was irresistible. The only way to be sure of anything in Paris, in a given time, is to get part of it, and then threaten to go on with that part unpaid for, and promise to pay for the rest when it is all sent, with express expenses paid in addition. This generally produces a result.

OTHER SCENE.

A plump and jovial American at the door: Is the jacket of my wife ready?

Madame (in reply): "Ah, *mon Dieu*, Monsieur, I cannot say. I will inquire. It is a most beautiful jacket.

Passing by me in the room, into another room, *sotto voce* says:

I know it is not—(with an indescribable shrug)—but what fib shall I tell him now, *le malheureux*.

The plump American, of course did not get his wife's jacket.

The fact is a week or two is not waisted in Paris, to hear the eloquence of the French shop women. It is more touching than that in the assembly, now at Versailles.

And the art with which a French woman makes you buy what you don't want, and pay her own price for it, is wonderful.

"It is ravishing," she exclaims. "It exactly fits your figure and complexion." "It is the last great *chef d'œuvre* of—somebody." "I have sold just such a one to M——, your countryman, whose taste, you know, is perfect," &c.

But Paris is sad, sad enough just now. There are few or no strangers here. The shops have but few, very few customers. Paper money has made the expenses of living almost as great as in the United States; and paper money is increasing in quantity, and prices are rising. There is snow on the streets, and the cabs with difficulty work their way through. The little wood fires in the hotels but make one shiver, and force upon one the contrasts of the red-hot anthracite at home.

Is It Cruel to "Clip" Horses?

BOSTON, February 28, 1872.

MR. BONNER—Will you please to tell me what you think of "clipping" horses? Do you think it right to deprive them of the covering Nature has given them? I see many "clipped horses here in Boston, and it seems to me they must suffer from the cold on account of it. I told a friend so a short time ago. He said that they do not suffer as much as those with long hair, because when they sweat they can rub them down and wipe them dry quicker; and they will get warm sooner than those with long hair, because it takes so much longer for them to dry. He said he wondered if Mr. Bonner had Dexter clipped. I told him no, I thought Mr. Bonner had more humanity and more common-sense. Then we agreed to ask you.

C—— S——.

No, Dexter has never been clipped, for the reason that he has a short, fine coat; but if he had a long, heavy coat, we should most certainly have him clipped.

It is an act of humanity to clip horses with long, heavy coats. But it would be cruel to clip horses with short, fine coats. A great deal of nonsense has been published against the clipping of horses by self-constituted philanthropists, who evidently do not know anything about the subject.—[New York Ledger.

How a Case of Hydrophobia Was Cured.

A correspondent of the Detroit Tribune describes at some length a fearful case of hydrophobia, where the man was in convulsions, "barking like a dog," frothing at the mouth, and making strenuous efforts to bite everything that came near. During these convulsions the patient would seize the pillows from his bed in his teeth, and shake and rend them with all the seeming ferocity of an angry dog. An intense dread of water also exhibited itself. The doctors decided to place the patient upon the same treatment which had been successful in a former case, which, for the aid it may be to others who suffer from this treatment, we here give as follows: The injection under the skin of large doses of morphine, and the administration of large doses of castor, which is a powerful anti-spasmodic. About one grain of the sulphate of morphine was injected under the skin once in four hours, and a half a drachm of the powdered castor, mixed with syrup, given internally. The effect was to produce sleep in about half an hour, which lasted about an hour and a half, when the convulsions returned at intervals of an hour to an hour and a half until nine o'clock Sunday morning, when the last convulsion occurred, after which he suffered severely from obstinate vomiting until Monday at ten o'clock, when that also ceased, leaving the patient comparatively easy, but very much prostrated. Since that time he has gradually improved, and now is, to all appearances, quite well. In addition to the above treatment, small quantities of chloroform were inhaled at times, and on Sunday morning the patient was wrapped in a woolen blanket wrung out of a warm solution of muriate of ammonia, eighteen to twenty grains to the ounce. This was the treatment which checked this fearful malady, and which the doctors, for the sake of humanity, are anxious should be published to the world and thoroughly tested.

Poison in Postage Stamps

[From the Nashua, N. Y. Telegraph.]

A few days since Dr. L. Chesley of Nottingham, a well-known and prominent physician in Rockingham county, received a letter from an unknown source containing two postage stamps with an urgent request that he should send by return mail a letter to a given address in New York city. The doctor complied with the request using one of the stamps just received in mailing the return letter, wetting the stamp by laying it upon his tongue. He was instantly seized with a mysterious fainting sensation accompanied with severe convulsive action of the heart, difficulty of breathing, and a prickling numbness of his whole system. He said to his wife, standing by, "I am poisoned by that stamp." She says, "It cannot be," and taking the remaining stamp applied a small portion of it to her tongue, when she was seized with precisely the same, though much more severe symptoms, which have prostrated her for several days. Not more than one-twelfth part of the adhesive side of the stamp was applied to Mrs. Chesley's tongue. At the time of using the stamp Dr. Chesley had in his mouth a quid of tobacco, which he thinks was an antidote to the poison the stamp no doubt contained. Your informant has the above directly from the doctor, who is a very intelligent, straightforward man, who has his own theory for accounting for this design upon his life, as he thinks it evidently was. He has had some experience in the South in past years, and speaks of the Ku-Klux in connection with this mystery. The remaining postage stamp has been sent to Boston for analysis, and the doctor is determined to know more of a case of which he now knows so little.

Concerning Music.

Oliver Wendell Holmes has the following to say in reference to music: "I don't like your chopped music any way. That woman—she had more sense in her little finger than forty medical societies—Florence Nightingale—says that the music you *pour* out is good for sick folks, and the music you *pound* out isn't. Not that exactly, but something like it. I have been to hear some music pounding. It was a young woman, with as many white flounces as the planet Saturn has rings, that did it. She gave the music stool a twirl or two, and fluffed down on it like a whirl of soapsuds in a hand basin. Then she pushed off her cuffs as if she was going to fight for the champion's belt. Then she worked her wrists and her hands to limber 'em, I suppose, and spread out her fingers till they looked as though they would pretty much cover the keyboard, from the growling end to the little squeaky one. Then these two hands of hers made a jump at the keys as if they were a couple of tigers coming down on a flock of black and white sheep, and the piano gave a great howl as if its tail had been trod on. Dead stop—so still you could hear your hair growing. Then another jump and another howl, as if the piano had two tails and you had trod on both of 'em at once, and then a grand clatter and scramble and string of jumps up and down, back and forward, one hand over the other like a stampede of rats and mice more than like anything I call music. I like to hear a woman sing, and I like to hear a fiddle sing, but these noises they hammer out of their wood and ivory anvils—don't talk to me, I know the difference between a bullfrog and a woodthrush.

A Hint for Nurses.

You know what a racket is caused, even by the most careful hand, in supplying coals to a grate or stove, and how, when the performance is undertaken by the servant, it becomes almost distracting. If you don't remember, take notice the first time you are ill, or you have a dear patient in your care, or the baby is in a quiet slumber. Let some one bring on her coal scuttle or shovel and revive your recollection. Well, the remedy we suggest is to put the coals in little paper bags each holding about a shovelful. These can be laid quietly on the fire, and, as the paper ignites, the coal will softly settle in place. You may fill a coal scuttle or box with such parcels ready for use. For a sick room, a nursery at night, or even for a library, the plan is admirable. Just try it. Besides it is so cleanly. If you don't choose to provide yourself with paper bags, you can wrap the coals in pieces of newspaper at your leisure and have them ready for use when occasion requires.

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DR. PRIME, in his "Travels in Japan," says: "Passing through a street and seeing some forty or fifty coppers hanging on as many nails at the front of a shop, (the copper coin has a hole in the centre) I inquired what they were for, and was told that they were placed there by the shopkeeper to save time and trouble in answering the calls of mendicants. When one came along he simply took a copper and passed on, never abusing the charity of the shopkeeper by taking two.

THE BROOK'S MESSAGE.

Little brook, that glideth through the meadows,
Rustling past the clumps of tufted reeds;
Deep and quiet 'neath the alder shadows,
Swirling round the tangled water-weeds;
Little brook, to me a happy presage
In thy steadfast pressing toward the sea,
On thy constant waves a little message
Bear my love from me.

Seek him where those waves, grown slow and weary,
Languish through the dull streets of the town;
Where, instead of flowers, faces dreary
Peer into thy mirror stained and brown,
Tell him that beside thy crystal fountains,
Where the shy bird dips and flies away,
In the purple shadows of the mountains,
Waiting him, I stay.

Tell him, little brook—but whisper lowly,
Lest the gossip breezes hear thee tell—
That amid the mountain silence holy,
Quiet hearts may learn love's lesson well.
Tell him I am patient, though so lonely,
For the heavens reflects hope's sunny hue;
Tell him, brook, how some one loves him—only
Do not tell him who!

MENDELSSOHN.

How he Was Promoted From an Apprentice to be an Assistant.

[From Temple Bar.]

Prof. Zelter, with whom Felix studied counterpoint, was his most eager auditor, and at the same time his most severe censor. More than once after the performance I myself have heard Zelter call out in a loud voice to his pupil that several alterations were necessary, whereupon, without saying a word, Felix would quietly fold up the score, and before the next Sunday he would go over it and then play the composition with the desired corrections. In these rooms also, before the family removed to Leiyziger Strasse, a three act comic opera was performed, all the characters being apportioned and the dialogue read out at the piano. The *libretto* for "The Uncle from Boston" was written by a young physician, Dr. Casper, who afterward became a famous man. Every one who came in contact with him had something to relate of his wit, and I remember even now Holtei telling me, when I was at Riga, of the sparkling, witty farewell speech addressed by Caspar to the Councillor Nernst, on the removal of the latter as postmaster general from Berlin to Tilsit. He finished with, "Depart, and the peace of Tilsit be with you."

Although the musical compositions of this "American Uncle" pleased all the parties connected with it extremely, the subject of it was, nevertheless, very weak. Devrient and his *fiancé*, Therese Schlesinger, Johanna Zimmermann, the Drs. Andrissen and Dittmar, all took part in this opera. I was also a chorus-singer in it, and from one circumstance this evening will never be forgotten by me. When the opera was finished, there were the regular slices of bread and butter, with the usual addition of anchovies, cold meat, cheese, etc. Edward Rietz and myself were enjoying our portion, when Felix, who was going the round of the room to thank all the singers personally, stopped before us to ask how we were faring in the way of refreshment. I showed him my share of the spoil.

"And which do you consider your *dux*?" (the leading, principal subject) he asked; "and which is your *comes*?" (the secondary theme.)

"Well, of course, I consider my bread and butter my *dux*."

"Oh, no," said he, "a guest must always regard his bread and butter as only the *comes*."

Just as he had uttered this little sally, Zelter's voice resounded through the room: "Felix, come here."

The old gentleman stood in the middle of the room with a brimming glass in his hand, and, while every one was listening intently, he said: "Felix, you have hitherto only been an apprentice; from to-day you are an assistant, and now work on till you are master."

Therewith he gave him a tap on the cheek, as if he were dubbing him a knight, and then the whole party pressed forward to congratulate the affected and astonished parents, as well as Felix, who pressed his old master's hand warmly more than once. This is one of those scenes that can never be effaced from one's memory.

Died of a Broken Heart.

The Buffalo Commercial has the following account of a man who died of a broken heart, caused by a successful attempt to blackmail.

A few months ago a man died in a little town on the Canada side, who in early life was one of the most promising clergymen in the city of New York. He died a broken hearted man, and the victim to a merciless attempt to blackmail which had been tried upon him soon after his entrance upon parochial duties. He was summoned one day to perform a Christian clergyman's offices in a house where he had had no previous acquaintance. The story told by the parties who summoned him was a very plausable one, and he went without hesitation into the trap prepared for him. As soon as he arrived at the sick chamber he was confronted by two men, who maintained that he had visited the house with impure motives, and threatened to expose him unless he paid over a certain sum of 'hush-money.' The man in his bewilderment took precisely the wrong course. He felt that he could better submit to pecuniary extortion than to allow his name to be used in connection with a disgraceful affair, no matter how innocent he might have been of the charges brought against him. He, therefore, paid the sum demanded. From that hour he was a doomed man. At regular intervals his persecutors called for more money. If he refused to pay, they held the old threat over him, and it was now doubly strong from the fact that he had paid once to keep the matter a secret. His life became a torture to him. He resigned his parish in the metropolis, and tried to be concealed in a more humble parish in another part of the country; but go where he would, the relentless blackmailers were on his track. Finally he told to his friends the terrible secret of his life. This thwarted his prosecutors, to be sure, but their wretched victim was already a ruined man, as we have said; he died a few months ago in a quiet out-of-the-way Canadian town.

The Sons of Malta will Understand This—Let it be "Re-cor-ded."

Lucy Stone, President of the Woman's Suffrage Association, recently addressed a communication to the Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives, inclosing a memorial of the Association, which she asked might be presented to that body, expressing at the same time her belief that Kentucky would treat the subject "with chivalrous courtesy and enlightened liberality." The official report of the House thus acknowledges the receipt of the document:

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE—A COMMUNICATION FROM GENERAL LUCY STONE.—The Speaker laid before the House the following communication from Mrs. Major General Lucy Stone, the Head-Center and High-Cockalorum and Jerrycodniter of the Woman's Suffrage and Free Love International Association, and the 'G. R. J. A.' of the Strong-minded Sisters."

◆

JUDGE DAVIS, the Labor Reform candidate for President, weighs 256 lbs.

VARIETIES.

A COLORED gemman's sign in Mercer street, New York, reads, "boots blacked Inside."

WHY might carpenters really believe there is no such thing as stone? Because they never saw it.

A WESTERN critic compares Mrs. Moulton's face to a "brilliant comet surrounded by a whole constellation."

A BOSTON widow wears with becoming pride, a massive gold ring, made from the plate of her departed husband's teeth.

A GREAT Difficulty Solved—Brother Jonathan—not John Bull—shells out. He sends us oysters—Hooray!—[Fun.

A JEWISH hotel has been established in Boston, where Israelites can find food cooked after the fashion prescribed by their religion,

HERE he dies again! Uncle Joe Leet, of Kentucky, aged 107, and carried provisions to General Washington in camp when he was a boy.

HENRY WARD BEECHER says: "An impudent clerk can do almost as much injury to a store as the neglect of the proprietors to advertise his wares."

THE dam of the famous trotting horse Goldsmith Maid, is doing duty in a milk wagon near Port Jervis, N. Y., while her daughter is queen of the turf in America.

DR. PORTER, who edited the last edicion of Webster's Dictionary, is said to have inserted a good many questionable definitions reflecting his own political and religious opinions.

A HAPPY pair made choice of the 29th of February as their marriage day, and were reminded by the officiating clergyman that their silver wedding could be celebrated in just one hundred years.

AN English publisher states that the circulation of Tennyson's poems is larger in the United States than in England, while that of Longfellow's is larger in England than in the United States.

A GOOD man, who has seen much of the world, and is tired of it says: "The grand essentials to happiness are something to do, something to love, and something to hope for."

HIGH French-heeled ladies' boots are inducing among the wearers a very dangerous weakness of the spine, by causing an unnatural strain. So the Boston physicians have discovered.

A MAN whose eyesight was not good was recommended to try glasses. He said he went and tried four at the nearest drniking saloon, and the result was that his sight was so much improved that he could see double.

SENATOR CONKLING unfortunately compared Mr. Edmunds to Don Quixote, in the Senate, on Friday. "He is fighting a windmill," said Mr. Conkling, "Certainly I am," said Mr. Edmunds, "the gentleman from New York."

THE Parisian newspapers chronicle the death of the woman who, in 1848, personated the Goddess of Liberty in the popular processions. She kept an eating house, and, at the time of her death, weighed four hundred and sixty-two pounds.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says the members of the Japanese Embassy in that city, wear gloves two sizes too large, and boots two sizes too small, and that they walk up four flights of stairs at the Arlington Hotel, in order to ride down in the elevator.

A WESTERN man was presented by a young lady with a fine plaited-bosom shirt, made with an open back. He wore it hindside before for a year before he found out how it worked. On being told of his mistake, he remarked that he thought it was strange the young woman should put so much work on the back.

AT a public "Tea Party" recently held in one of our country towns, where "sentiments" were in order, a timid bachelor was bold enough to remind the ladies that leap year was upon them, by offering the following:

Three long dreary years I have waited for this,
Now if you'll pop the question, I'll surely say yes.

To which the lady promptly responded as follows:

The man without courage to do his own wooing,
May do his own washing, and baking, and sewing.

The bachelor wilted.

REMAINS, supposed to be those of Leichardt, the Australian explorer, have recently been discovered in the interior, about thirteen hundred miles from Brisbane. Leichardt's exploring expedition started in 1848 and was never heard of afterwards.

A BOSTON lady, detected in stealing, burst into tears, and contritely tendered a $20 note in payment for the articles taken. The proprietor of the store gave her change and some pious advice. The bill was discovered afterward to be counterfeit.

THE postmaster at Milton, in Indiana, requested his wife to have prepared for him, on his return from the evening train, a cup of warm coffee. The coffee has grown cold, and an officer of the Treasury Department is investigating the post-office books.

"Do you cast things here?" inquired a Yankee, the other day, as he sauntered into a foundry and addressed the proprietor. "Yes we do." "You cast all kinds of things in iron, eh?" was the next query. "Certainly; don't you see it is our business?" "Ah! well, cast a shadow, will you?" He was cast out.

AN English gentleman in Paris has just become the fortunate winner of a most valuable lottery. It appears that a French lady persuaded the gentleman to take tickets of two Napoleons in a raffle which she was getting up for the purpose of disposing of some magnificent jewels, which rumor says had belonged to the Empress. He paid the sum, and thought no more of the matter, when, to his utter astonishment, he received a small packet one day, and, on opening it, he found he had become the happy possessor of a diamond cross and necklace worth about £12,000. This is a piece of luck one seldom hears of.

A CORRESPONDENT tells the following romantic tale of the recent Pacific Railway snow blockade: A man in Denver married, but had to leave immediately and unexpectedly for Salt Lake City on urgent business. He left his bride with tears in his eyes and a promise of immediate return on his lips. He got there just in time not to be able to get away. He made his way slowly along with the blockaded trains, working with the hands, for every shovelful of snow got out was that much obstruction removed between him and his beloved. When within two hundred miles of Cheyenne, the foremost train ran into a bigger snow bank than ever, at which the faithful-unto-death struck out afoot, and walked the two hundred miles in five days. He came in with frozen feet and ears, but his heart was all right, and he went on his way rejoicing. At one point he was chased by wolves and lost his plug hat in running. The hat saved his life, for the wolves had never seen one before and stopped to examine it for a long time. It took them so long to determine what it was, that our heroic lover got out of reach. He borrowed a red handkerchief at a laborer's hut and passed on.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR..........................WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE..........................E. A. MYERS.
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 23, 1872

SENATOR SUMNER privately denounces GRANT as "ignorant and dishonest" GREELEY in private conversation never speaks of GRANT except as the "drunken tanner from Galena."

THE latest bit of gossip in Harrisburg, is that Senator ANDERSON from this county is to be made speaker, and that GEARY is to be impeached, which will make ANDERSON Governor. Candidates for that place will regulate their conduct accordingly.

AN enthusiastic Radical journal says that "before the war, RAINEY, the colored member of Congress from South Carolina, was a barber; now what is he?" Judging from his oratorical attempts in Congress, we would say that he is more barbarous now than he was before the war.

THE *Gazette* which a short time ago proclaimed that "the supposed defalcation of EVANS is no defalcation at all" has suddenly changed its tune and now calls EVANS, "the swindling state agent" and wants him "to come forward and make a clean breast of the whole affair?" It is none of our business, but we would like to know what has induced the "organ" to go back on its friends.

To set us right with the revenue service and the livery interest, we hasten to inform our neighbor of the *Commercial*, that the editor of THE POST, did not receive per steamer, Esperanza, Capt. CONWAY, a splendid pair of mammoth horses. Horns was perhaps intended, as we did receive a mammoth pair through the channel indicated, which we have on exhibition at the present writing.

MR. WM. S. BLACK, editor of the *Gazette and Democrat*, New Castle, Pa., was elected Mayor of that city on Friday last by 139 majority over CARPENTER, Republican. This is a healthy sign for the Democracy in that strong Radical county of Lawrence, and we congratulate friend BLACK and the party he represents upon the result. The Radicals have a majority in the city Councils.

WE don't know why it is but there came no dispatch from Washington this morning, telling us just how much the public debt has been reduced since GRANT was inaugurated. We have been in receipt of the figures daily for nearly two weeks, varying some seventy millions, it as true, but for such the claim is set up as being the exact amount of reduction. Is it possible that there is a hitch here? Has another three million dollars discrepancy been found between the accounts of the Register and Secretary? We await an explanation.

WE are not at all surprised to find the Radical *Dispatch* contributing its space to the defense of the hirelings of the Radical party who howled "protection" in Pittsburgh last week, and whose acknowledged purpose here was to reduce the Democratic vote. But neither that paper nor its correspondents will deny that the so-called "the American Association of Home Industries," as represented by O'DONOVAN ROSSA & Co., is anything but an offshoot of Radicalism, started with the hope of gulling Irishmen. If the trio do not succeed in other places any better than they did here, they will be dearly paid for their labors, notwithstanding they have the assistance of every Radical newspaper in this city, and which were, by the way, included in the programme.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

The election of WADDELL to the Senate, from the Fifth District by 700 majority, is certainly not much to boast of. In the Fifth District the Radical majority was 4,101 at the election in October last. Chester gave 3,255. It now gives 1,400 to the nominee of its choice. The October majority in Delaware was 1,607. It has now fallen to 800; while Montgomery increases its Democratic majority from 764 to 1,500. If the GRANTITES like these figures, surely the Democrats and liberal Republicans have no cause for complaint.

JUST SO.

The Secretary of the American Association of Home Industry, Mr. CHARLES ARMSTRONG, addresses a communication to the Phila. *Press*, in which he claims for the Association which he represents the credit of having secured a Republican triumph in New Hampshire, and through the efforts of O'DONOVAN ROSSA and his brethren hopes to carry Connecticut and then open a fire all along the line. We were not mistaken in denouncing these Irish patriots as mercenaries in the pay of the Republican party, sent about the country to detach the Irish element in the Democratic party, by meanly and hypocritically covering their purposes under the garb of patriotism. Mr. ARMSTRONG speaking of the New Hampshire election says:

> This acheivement was undoubtedly the result of the earnest efforts which the association commenced last fall, and have since steadily prosecuted. The enthusiasm of the meetings held under its auspices, in Ohio, in Philadelphia, in Manchester, and in Pittsburgh on Thursday last, have paved the way for a continued triamph in Connecticut and all along the line.

It is just where the wrong of Ireland don't come in.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

We notice throughout the country a disposition on the part of leading Democrats, to insist upon some positive action on the part of the National Democratic Committee, in relation to the time and place of holding the next Convention. We are assured the fault is not with the Committee. Neither the Committee at large nor the Executive Committee have been called together for consultation by the Chairman, MR. BELMONT, who has his own reasons for deferring a meeting to the latest possible moment. He has been fortified in this view by leading Democratic Senators and members of Congress rather than by the members of the Committee, who should be consulted and who alone have the right to determine this, very question. Several members of the Committee have published letters protesting against the passive policy of the chairman and others think he should not possess the power to control the action of the Committee, by refusing to call it together, until it suits his convenience, however pure his motives or correct his judgment. The N. Y. *World* in a recent editorial on the subject says:

> The time for holding the Convention is a question of expediency and wise discretion, of which the National Committee are the proper judges.

And might have added the only judges, and why not consult them? The *World* further adds:

> So far as we can learn, it is the opinion of our wisest leaders that the Democratic National Convention ought to be held this year in the latter part of May, and that it would be inexpedient to issue the call until after the Connecticut election. This would give nearly two months for preparation and the election of delegates, which is ample. No Democrat need fear that we are not to have a regular National Convention this year, and we do not doubt that the National Committee will call it at an earlier date than either in 1868 or 1864. There is no reason why the Committee should be berated for inactivity and delay if previous party usage is a fair rule for judging them.
>
> We presume no such complaints would have been uttered if there had not been so much talk about what is called "the passive policy." We assure everybody that the passive policy finds little favor or support in the Democratic party. Our National Convention will assemble, as usual; it will probably be called at a somewhat earlier day than usual; it will nominate a regular ticket, as usual; and the party will go into the Presidential contest as a regular, compact, disciplined host. We think the Committee would make a mistake if they should issue the call previous to the Connecticut election, which may throw important light on the drift and tendency of public sentiment.

The *World* could not have derived its information from the Chairman, in stating that the Convention is likely to be held in May. We gathered from a recent conversation with that gentleman, that he will not be in a hurry about calling the Committee, and is disposed to wait not only until after the Connecticut election, but await the resullt of the Republican National Convention in June, at Philadelphia.

We are glad to be assured even upon the authority of the *World*, that there will be a regular National Convention some time this year, but for this assurance there might be a disposition on the part of the Committee to assemble without waiting for a call from the Chairman. Whilst we admit there is something in watching the drift of the disintegrating process of the Republican party, and giving it a free field, by appearing unconcerned as long as possible, there are accompanying disadvantages which may as well be considered. It is childish to presume, that on a subject of such universal concern, any game can be played, or that the opposition can be surprised by any secret or arranged programme, or that the Republican leaders can be lulled into a sense of security by the apparent inactivity of the Democratic organization.

After the Cincinnati Convention and the Connecticut election, the coast is clear. GRANT, will certainly be the nominee of the Republican party, and there is no necessity for waiting on that score, besides, the sooner the machinery or the party is perfected the better, which will not be put in motion until after a nomination is made, which if postponed until within ninety days of the day of the election the sponge might as well be thrown up.

It may suit the purposes of some to advocate delay after the expression of the Cincinnati Convention, for the purpose of manufacturing public opinion in favor of its nominees, but to this we demur and suggest that the Democratic National Convention, be called at as early a day after the Cincinnati Convention as possible.

COLORED MEN VS. WHITE TRASH.

Not one of our Radical cotemporaries have yet ventured to say one word in regard to our suggestion to have the colored population in the banner county represented in GRANT'S Philadelphia and the Constitutional Conventions, and it really does begin to look as if THE POST must stand up "single-handed and alone" in opposition to the white trash monopolizing all the places of honor or profit in the Radical party. The colored men in Cleveland have commenced to move in this matter. They held a convention a few days ago and unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolution, which are carefully suppressed by every Radical journal in this city. We give them in full.

WHEREAS, We, the colored people of the Western Reserve, and especially of the Eighteenth district numerically considered bear a very large constituent part of the body politic of the above named territory and district, and

WHEREAS, We, as a people, have been prescribed by prejudices, and are still debarred that just representation in the counsels, and share in public offices, and

WHEREAS, We have many well informed persons among us who are highly competent to hold office and to share in the counsels, and

WHEREAS, We are identified with the Republican party, and as said party has and still courts our support at the ballot box, in convention assembled; therefore, be it.

Resolved,—That we feel called upon to ask of, and demand of that party a fair representation in the counsels and a fair share in the offices.

That's the right kind of talk. Now let the colored men of Allegheny county get together and "ask" and "demand" and prove that they are not "a pack of niggers," who are only fit to vote provided they vote as Radical ring-masters dictate.

DECLINES.

We had no idea when we commended the appointment of C. D. BRIGHAM, Esq., by Governor GEARY, to the responsible position of Auditor General, that we were so soon to be deprived of his appearance upon the public stage. He quits, declines, retires, and seeks solitude in the wilderness of columns which the "largest" affords. He thinks, with FORNEY, that public office is incompatible with the independence of journalism; but everybody is not of the same opinion, at least we hope, now that the place is again at the disposal of the Chief Executive, he will find in the editorial profession some competent person to take the place. Our candidate for the position above all others is JOSIAH KING, Esq., the eldest of the "oldest," whose modesty has been so all pervading, that nothing higher than a seat in Councils could tempt him from the serene pursuits of trade, and commerce with old merchants of an advertising turn of mind. But the time has now arrived when this light must be transferred from the dingy counting room of the "oldest" to Capitol Hill at the seat of government, a warning to all carpet baggers and an example to the young and virtuous. It will not do to have the editor of the "largest," who is at present on his farm of six thousand acres in Florida, covered with orange groves, sport his nomination to a State office and his voluntary surrender thereof, before the Legislature of that State, for the purpose of giving him political importance where negroes are elected to Congress and carpet-baggers to the United States Senate, the present occupants being natives of New Jersey and New York. We hope our *Gazette* friend will not refuse this position if it be offered to him, if for no other reason than to hold the ambitious BRIGHAM level, who has been disposed to introduce GRANT'S system of carpet bagism into Allegheny county, and needs some careful looking after, now that he is temporarily squatted in one of the most delightful regions of the sunny South.

CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

As the time approaches for the Cincinnati Convention, Democratic journals begin to take a more rational view of the exact portion the party should maintain towards it. It will be made up of Republicans who should be permitted to act without any interference or promises on the part of Democrats. Whether it be DAVIS or ADAMS or BROWN, is for Republicans to determine, and Democrats, should be guarded in pledging the support of the party to any arrangement liberal or dissatisfied Republicans choose to make. The N. Y. *World* says:

> We can afterwards indorse their candidate if we like him and think it expedient and if not, we can freely make a selection to suit ourselves. The preference for Judge Davis which has been expressed in influential Democratic quarters, sufficiently indicates the willingness of the Democratic party to pursue a liberal, patriotic course; but it seems to us that these advances have gone far enough. A concentration of Democratic sentiment and preference on any one of the rival candidates would be fatal to him as a competitor for the Cincinnati nomination, for the simple reason that a Republican Convention cannot, without stultifying itself and losing its hold on Republican voters, permit the Democratic party to make its ticket beforehand. Let us wait and see what the Cincinnati Convention will do. If we like their ticket we can adopt it; if not we shall be just as free as before to present a new candidate. Our range of selection will not be narrowed by anything done at Cincinnati. The Cincinnati Convention can amount to nothing except so far as it draws away Republican votes from Grant. Its whole purpose would be frustrated by an appearance of Democratic dictation, or a forestalling of its action by the Democratic press.

> IN three years Gen. Grant's Administration has advanced the value of a $100 United States bond from $82 72 to $101. That is, it has added over $338,000,000 to the means of those who loaned their money to the country in its days of doubt and trial. — *N. Y. Times*

That is to say that the public debt has been increased $338,000,000 for the special benefit of the bond holders who paid from thirty to forty cents on the dollar for their bonds. upon which six per cent interest in *gold* is paid by the workingmen of the country who are compelled to take *paper* for their work. These bonds are also exempt from taxation. No wonder the bondholders like an Administration that runs their thirty dollars up to one hundred and one dollars, and at the same time exempts their investment from taxation. The bondholders like it, but do the workingmen like it? Does it suit the taxpayers?

THE Chicago *Tribune* (Republican) thinks that had the Democratic party dissolved four years ago the Republican party, as such would have dissolved also, and the country generally been benefitted thereby. The *Tribune* wants a new deal all round.

POOR GEARY.

Every puny whipster takes his sword now. Radical papers like the *Gazette*, although aware of the fact that JNO. W. GEARY was in every way unqualified for the position of Governor of this great commonwealth could not brook any opposition to him during the canvass, and ever since has asserted that he was fairly elected. Had it been ALEX. M'CLURE instead of ASA PACKER, in that contest, he would have found a way of asserting his rights in the city of Philadelphia, which gave the Democratic nominee over four thousand majority, but which was changed to forty-four hundred for GEARY. The truth is out now, when it is too late, and the men known who defrauded the people of their choice for Governor. The recent investigation in but one Senatorial district exhibits plainly the mode by which this villainy was consummated, and the men who did it. The ruffians who perpetrated the fraud were paid out of a fund, to which EVANS was a large contributor, and although we do not charge that Gov. GEARY had any knowledge of the exact mode by which the PACKER'S majority was manipulated into a Republican majority, but men who have stood close to him ever since certainly had. The decent Republicans of that city are now so thoroughly convinced that prodigious frauds have been repeatedly perpetrated that they have taken a stand, and will until some improvement takes place, unite with the Democrats in voting for reputable men. This is sufficient to assure the Democracy a substantial victory this fall, which was fairly won three years ago. GEARY is now going out, covered all over with ring marks, cursed by his own party and despised by the other, and if suffered to live out his official career without impeachment, it will be because the party in power fear its effects upon the fall election.

THERE is a very pretty state of affairs at Washington just now, if a correspondent of the *World* is to be believed, and all owing to the bungling of those who had charge of the reception of the Japanese. They are said to have managed the affair so as to offend almost everybody and please no one. First, MORI is offended because the Ambassadors presented their credentials directly to Mr. FISH instead of passing them through his hands. The Embassy is offended because the President did not attend the reception given in its honor by the Government at Masonic Hall. Dr. NEWMAN is highly offended because the President neglected to invite the Embassy to hear him preach on "The wise Men from the East," a sermon of great power, prepared expressly for the occasion. The congregation are offended at having arrayed themselves in their most gorgeous apparel in vain., Mr. COLFAX is supposed to be also offended at this Presidential sin of omission. Finally, KODAMA, the Japanese law student, who was down in the bill for an address of welcome, to be delivered in the church, to the Embassy, first in Japanese and afterwards in English, is mortally offended, He has been practicing his address with great assiduity for some time, and now finds his labor lost. Altogether, the officials at Washington seem to be "progressing backward" very rapidly in the matter of international courtesies. ALEXIS was treated with sufficient coolness, but the Japanese reception is still more deplorably "mixed."

A WASHINGTON correspondent says that Mr. SUMNER has been badgered on all sides to-day by those who desire to learn where he is to be found politically in the presidential campaign. To his senatorial friends he repeats that he has not said that he was going to the Cincinnati Convention, nor that he has been asked and had consented to become its presiding officer. He says he has some hopes that GRANT will not be renominated by the officeholders at the Philadelphia convention, in which event he will support the nominees of that convention. If the liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati should nominate CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS or Senator TRUMBULL he would probably support either one; but according to a full understanding of his position Mr. SUMNER avows his unalterable hostility to GRANT, without, however, indicating what he will do to defeat his reelection.

THE San Francisco *Bulletin*, Republican, says of the income tax:

> The most positive assurances were given more than a year ago that the last Federal income tax had been collected. Prominent members of Congress took this view of the case, and the country had settled down to the opinion that no more demands of this kind would be made. But for some time past there has been a remarkable reticence touching this matter at Washington. We now learn that the blanks for this income tax have not only been printed, but they have reached the revenue offices on this coast. The duties of assessing incomes nominally began on the first of March, but we believe that little or nothing has been done up to this time. It has been shown over and over again that the income tax is not only vexatious, but that it is no longer a necessity. If the party now in power choose to enforce this tax in the teeth of pledges made, it will be forced to "rise and explain" very often during the next canvass.

AT a recent Hebrew fair held at Indianapolis a beautiful silver service was voted to the gentleman who should receive a majority of ballots as the most popular candidate for Governor. The balloting resulted in the largest vote being cast for the Hon. T. A HENDRICKS. He declined to accept it, stating that he was not a candidate for the office, but finally gave it to the Hebrew congregation of that city.

THE N. O. *Times* says it is pleased to hear from old friends occasionally, if only in an incidental way; we are therefore gratified to hear from good old BEN WADE. Somebody interviewed him the other day upon the political situation. He answered briefly, beautifully, pertinently and conclusively, "h—l is to pay all round."

PENNSYLVANIA'S FRAUDS.

THE WAR-CLAIM RING TERRIFIED AT THEIR EXPOSURE.

How Their Hopes Have Been Shattered—Kemble's "Addition, Division and Silence"—How Forney Was Examined—Startling Affidavit from Hartranft's Banker.

[Correspondence of the New York Sun.]

HARRISBURG, March 16.—If a cart load of nitro-glycerine had exploded in front of the State House it could not have created wilder consternation than did the appearance of the *Sun* yesterday. For months the War Claim Ring have believed themselves perfectly secure. They had scared off Evans; had held him completely throttled by the threat of State prison, which, to a man of his nervous, shattered constitution, was equal to a threat of death itself. They held his books and papers containing evidence of their own guilt, and refused to give them up for examination. They had by some means secured the friendship of the so-called Investigating Committee, and they thought they needed nothing more to insure their perfect safety. Already they were taking measures to hush the thing up forever. Evans had been approached with a view to a final settlement. The Ring *offered to withdraw their prosecution and settle his accounts if he would promise to hold his peace forever and allow himself to be made the moral scapegoat of the Investigating Committee.*

EFFECT OF THE HEAT.

The friends of Evans who had shown signs of becoming troublesome had hints thrown out to them that it would be all right if they would keep quiet. The Investigating Committee in its examination of witnesses was proceeding with the utmost caution lest something should be brought out which might interfere with the plan of settlement. All witnesses before being examined in public were privately interrogated with reference to their knowledge, and a set of questions and answers were then agreed upon. These were to be asked and answered, and no others. In short, the most perfect arrangements had been completed to silence the Evans scandal and save the Ring. But the *Sun* shone in Harrisburg yesterday, and its powerful rays heated and cracked the beautiful vessel and sent it shattered fragments to the four winds of heaven. Like the ghost of Banquo the Evans scandal will no longer down. The effect here and in Philadelphia has been terrible. Kemble, one of the conspirators, hastened to write to Senator Graham that he is as innocent as a new born babe, and that he had no more to do with the collection of the war claims than had the Emperor of Russia. But let the credulous read the following letter of introduction given by Mr. Kemble to Mr. Geo. O. Evans to facilitate the latter in his work, the profits of which were to be divided by the Ring. In the copy of this letter printed yesterday there were one or two little inaccuracies. The following is an exact copy of the original, which is in my possession:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURG, March 1, 1867.

DEAR TITIAN: The bearer of this note is Mr. Geo. O. Evans, a very intimate friend of mine. He has some *very large* claims against the Government, and I want you to put him through precisely as you would me. He understands addition, division and silence. You will find him a perfect gentleman, and I expect you to confide in him. Yours truly,

WM. H. KEMBLE.

TITIAN J. COFFEY, Esq., Washington, D. C.

AN AFFIDAVIT ABOUT HARTRANFT.

The committee to investigate are now in a sea of trouble. They have known all along full well whom to examine, but have studiously refrained from bringing up such witnesses. Now there can be no further excuse, and Mr. John F. Graeff, Mr. Wien Forney, State Librarian, Col. John W. Forney, Dr. Kemble of Washington, Mr. Robert W. Mackey, and Gen. John F. Hartranft, must take the stand. Col. Forney, was examined once, but by preconcerted arragement examined so superficially that nothing was elicited but the bare fact that he had been paid $2,000 at one time. He did not remember by whom or for what purpose, but supposed it was a gift to the *Press*. There the examination stopped, but it must now be continued from that point. How much more than $2,000 did Col. Forney get? How much did Wien Forney? And how muc more than $5,000 did D. C. Forney o Washington have paid to him? All these are pertinent questions that have not yet been propounded. And then if the committee want to go a little deeper and examine into where the war claim money went to and what was done with it after it left Evans hands, let them examine Gen. John F. Hartranft, Auditor-General and Grant's candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, with reference to the matters contained in the following affidavit.

Chas. T. Yerkes, Jr., of the city of Philadelphia, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say, that for some years past he has been acquainted with J. F. Hartranft, Auditor-General of the State of Pennsylvania; that he has at various times purchased and sold stocks of different kinds, and carried the same, with money belonging to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which the same J. F. Hartranft had caused to be deposited with this deponent by the State Treasurer.

That this deponent did pay to J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General, on the 10th day of December, 1870, the sum of two thousand seven hundred dollars, which sum was derived from profits on purchases of loans of the Commonwealth and sales of the same to the sinking fund, which sale was made on the 29th day of April, 1870. That said deponent has also paid to said J. F. Hartranft various amounts of money for profits arising from stock speculations with money deposited with this deponent by the State Treasurer at the instance of the said Hartranft. C T. YERKES, Jr.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of December, A. D. 1871.

WM. W. DOUGHERTY, Alderman,
[Seal.] 406 Walnut street,
Philadelphia.

INFORMATION FOR THE COMMITTEE.

It may be urged against this affidavit that Mr. C. T. Yerkes, Jr., has been convicted of felony and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and therefore his oath is worthless; but if the committee are in doubt, let them call for Yerkes' books now in charge of the Register in Bankruptcy, and verify the affidavit. They would then find that on the 29th of April, 1870, or thereabouts, Gen. J. F. Hartranft and Robert W. Mackey used the funds of the Commonwealth to purchase on their own private account $220,550 of the bonds of Pennsylvania. These bonds they sold back to the Sinking Fund at a profit of $5,643.42, which Mr. Yerkes divided between them. This is the $2,700 referred to in Yerkes' affidavit. After the committee have examined into all these facts, let it publish the result to the people, and leave it for them to say whether they want John F. Hartranft for Governor of their State, or if there is anything singular in the fact that our speculating President should champion such a man for that office.

JUSTICE.

A NUMBER of the leaders of the Republican party in Tennessee have issued an address to the rank and file, setting forth the reasons why all true Republicans should oppose the re-election of General GRANT. The failure of his administration to restore peace and harmony to the country; the reopening of the old wounds between the North and South and appeals to the sectional prejudices of the North to secure his renomination; the enactment and enforcement of arbitrary laws against the insurrected States; the refusal of general amnesty; the aggressions upon the ballot-box and suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; the nepotism of the President, and his use of government patronage for electioneering purposes; his undignified treatment of the Senators opposed to his policy; the military character of the government and the corruption everywhere pervading the administration of public affairs are all considered as cogent reasons why a second term of service of the present incumbent should be dispensed with.

IN ten of the Southern States, since the war, the carpet-baggers and the negroes, under the pretended "reconstruction" acts, have, by their fraudulent and corrupt legislation, added the immense sum of two hundred and forty million dollars to the public debt of those States. This —as there are no public improvements to show for it—has been mainly stolen:

RECAPJTULALION OF ROBBERY

Alabama	$ 32,442,312 50
Arkansas	15,724,312 75
Florida	15,542,447 54
Georgia	41,137,500 00
Louisiana	31,095,399 57
North Carolina	25,187,967 85
South Carolina	35,158.914 47
Mississippi	1,796,971 30
Tennessee	25,582,656 80
Texas	17,000,000 00
Total	$240,668,482 78

THE U. S., according to official reports, has given away to railroads 216,200,296 acres of the public domain. This land has sold all the way from $2,50 to $100 an acre, but at $10 the total value would be a sum nearly equal to the national debt. It has been voted to the West and Southwest in tens of thousands of acres, and the amount now asked of Congress is even in excess of the 216,200,296 acres already granted.

GEN. G. W. CASS.

He Should be Nominated by Acclamation and Victory is Assured.

[From the Altoona Sun.]

NEXT GOVERNOR.

Is it possible there are any number of Pennsylvania Democrats who are willing to repeat the fatal blunders of '66 and '69? If Gen. Geo. W. Cass, of Pittsburgh, will accept the nomination for Governor there should not be a solitary dissenting voice within the ranks of the party. He was the unanimous choice of the west—with hosts of friends in the east—at the two last gubernatorial nominations, and while it is probable his selection would not have secured us victory, the very fact of his defeat, and of his manly support of his successful competitors, and the largely increased Democratic vote in the western part of the State, added immensely to his availibility, and not to nominate him now by one grand outburst of acclamation would show that the Democrats of Pennsylvania were incapable of appreciating the most favorable of opportunities. General Cass will not only make us a good candidate, but, if elected, will make one of the best Governors the State has ever had. He is a Pennsylvanian all over, and is patriotic, energetic and enterprising.

We repeat, therefore, that until Gen. Cass peremptorily declines, the nomination of a candidate for Governor should not be treated as an open question by any Democrat in the State. We do not think he will decline. It would be placing the party in a position of great peril, not for the want of good men and plenty of them, to choose from; but four fifths of the party have settled in their own convictions that Gen. Cass and no one else, can be elected. Nor is this conviction confined to Democrats. Thousands of Republicans have admitted that had Gen. Cass been nominated in place of Packer, three years ago, notwithstanding all their facilities for cheating in Philadelphia, Gov. Geary would have been defeated; and most of these men are ready to admit now, that as against Gen. Cass they can scarcely expect to succeed with any Republican they nominate.

But we regret to see a different feeling manifested by a few Democrats in other parts of the State, and Hon. C. R. Buckalew, of Columbia, Captain McClelland, of Lawrence, Colonel Gibson, of Allegheny, have been prominently presented by their respective friends. They are all highly deserving men, and either of them would unite the party. But if the question in as open one—or if Gen. Cass should unfortunately decline, there will be no end to the candidates, and as the foremost and fittest among them will we raise the banner of the gallant Speer, the slayer of the great Bessemer Steal Mongrel, of Johnstown. No man would make a better Governor, nor could we have a more energetic and available candidate. But we not look upon it as an open question: nor do we believe Mr. Speer or any other sound reflecting Democrat does.

If we act wisely we are almost certain to carry the State the coming fall. The victory is within our grasp. Will we despise the opportunity?

The Oath of the Monoply.

The Southern Improvement Company has been repeatedly spoken of as an oath-bound organization, but it was not until a few days since that the form of the obligation was assertained and here it is:

"I. A. B., do faithfully promise, upon my honor and faith as a gentleman, that I will keep secret all transactions which I may have with the corporation known as the Southern Improvement Company: that should I fail to complete any bargain, with the said company all the preliminary conversation shall be kept strictly private; and, finally, that I will not disclose the prices for which I dispose of my product, or any other facts which may in any way bring to light the internal workings or organization of the company. All this do I freely promise.

(Signed) ——.

"Witnessed by ——."

HARRISBURG.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, March 18, 1872.

Brigham's Appointment Creates Trouble.

The Senate met in the evening.

The SPEAKER presented the following communication:

PITTSBURGH, March 15, e872.

To Hon. John W. Geary, Governor.

DEAR SIR:—When you did me the honor to appoint me Auditor General for the term of three years, in the place of David Stanton, deceased, I was on the point of leaving home to be absent a number of weeks. Although the voluntary offer by you of this very responsible office, was fully appreciated by me, had I acted on my own judgment, I should have promptly declined the appointment, but friends whose opinions I value, induced me to give the subject further consideration. You can testify that I did not seek the office and with perfect sincerity, I assure you that I do not desire it. My instinct and interest both counsel me to decline; and I have so decided.

At the head of an independent Republican journal, my position quite satisfies my ambition, and affords employment for all my time, and I feel that I ought to accept no position or trust which might under any circumstances interfere with the full discharge of my duties as a journalist.

Renewing the expression of my grateful appreciation of your kindness, and confidence, I subscribe myself sincerely and respectfully yours, C. D. BRIGHAM

Mr. STRANG moved the discharge of the Judiciary Committee from the House bill, providing in the case of the death of the Auditor or Surveyor General between his election and the beginning of his term that the Governor shall appoint till the first Tuesday in the December following, the election of new officers to occur at the next October election. He made this motion to enable the Senate to consider the bill. This bill continued Hartranft in office till the next election.

The motion to discharge was agreed to.

YEAS—Allen, Brooke, Crawford, Davis, (Phila.) Dechert, Delamater, Dill, Graham, Humphreys, Nagle, Randall, Rutan, Strang.—13.

NAYS—Billingfelt, Collins, McSherry, Purman, Warfel, Weakley.—6.

Mr. BILLINGFELT moved the post ponement of the bill till Thursday. Lost—Yeay, 7; nays, 15.

Mr. BILLINGFELT moved to strike out the provision continuing Mr. Hartrauft as Auditor General.

The bill was then postponed.

Oil.

Mr. ALLEN moved to take up the House Oil bill, repealing the proviso of the second section of the supplement to the General Manufacturing bill of 1863' which supplement was passed in 1872.

This bill, which has also passed the House on motion of Mr. McJunkin, repeals the proviso in the free oil pipe bill passed last week, which provides that no pipes shall be allowed within five miles of the State line, and that oil shall be given for transportation to the railroad having the greatest length of track in Pennsylvania.

Bills Were Introduced.

By Mr. RUTAN—Supplement for Pittsburgh Bridge Company, authorizing the construction of the main channel span in the southerly branch of said bridge of clear height of seventy-five feet above low water, and to construct the main main channel span in the northerly branch, extending from the main pier to the Allegheny shore with a clear opening of three hundred feet, provides that the United States authorities permit. Also, annexing part of Reserve township to Allegheny city. Also, referring to the collection of certain taxes in Allegheny city, directing the Controller of said city to receive proposals from banks and banking institutions on certain deposits. Passed.

The bill relating to the Auditor General was resumed.

Mr. BILLINGFELT'S amendment was lost—

YEAS—Billingfelt, Petriken, Purman, Warfel and Weakley—5.

NAYS—Allen, Brooke, Crawford, Davis (Phila.), Dechert, Delamater, Dill, Fitch, Graham, Humphreys, McSherry, Mumma, Nagle, Randall, Strang and Rutan—16.

Those not voting were absent.

Who Hartranft's Friends Are.

Mr. BILLINGFELT then moved to substitute G. Dawson Coleman for Hartranft in the bill. Lost. The bill then passed finally and goes to the Governor for approval. Yeas, 19; nays, 2; namely, Messrs. Billingfelt and Warfel.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Nothing was done of interest to Western Pennsylvania, except Mr. McJunkin's bill supplement, reported in the Senate proceedings.

The Evans Committee

meets on Wednesday evening. All the gentlemen named in the Harrisburg correspondence of the New York *Sun* have requested an opportunity to be heard, and every effort will be made to haue Evans present, also.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, March 19, 1872.

The joint resolution creating a commission to revise the Revenue laws was reported favorably.

The bill for the purchase of five thousand copies of Bates' Military History was reported negatively.

Bills Reported.

By Mr. ANDERSON—Regulating the election of directors in sub-school districts in Pittsburgh, which provides that where any ward is divided into one or more election precincts, said ward being one subschool district, the electors of each election precincts shall vote only for the school directors who are residents of their own precinct, and each precinct shall be equally represented. Also, authorizing Bishop Domenec to sell certain real estate in the Fourth ward of Allegheny city.

McCarthy's Equalization Project.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS—Incorporating Allegheny Improvement Company. Also giving Pittsburgh Councils power to equalize the valuation on taxable property. He moved to consider this bill.

Mr. ANDERSON objected, thus preventing its consideration.

Mr. WARFEL called up the bill providing rooms for county school conventions, and regulating the salaries of county superintendents at two dollars for every school, and one dollar for every square mile in the county. Passed.

On motion of Mr. ANDEBSON the House Local Option bill was made the special order for Thursday evening.

The following

House Bills Passed.

Increasing the number of directors of the City Deposit Bank and Trust Company.

Supplement for Armenia Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Supplement for the Allegheny County Prison

Mr. RUTAN objected off the House bill incorporating the Smith's Ferry Oil Transportation Company of Beaver county.

Mr. GRAY introduced a joint resolution extending the time for final adjournment till Thursday, April 4th. Passed.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. ANDERSON called up the Senate bill exempting the parsonage and lot of the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Pittsburgh from taxation. Passed.

Mr. GRAHAM called up the House bill incorporating the South Side Savings Bank. Passed.

The supplement for the Pittsburgh Women's Christian Association was passed.

Mr. Purman's bill incorporating the Falls City and West Virginia Railroad Company was passed.

Mr. HUMPHREYS objected off the House bill authorizing the construction of Wildwood avenue.

Mr. STRANG called up the Constitutional Convention bill, the House having last week refused to concur in the Senate amendments, and moved a substitute giving the Convention ninety-eight delegates, thirty-two at large, sixty-six to be elected in Senatorial districts, two for each Senator, every elector to vote for one half the number of delegates to be elected. Laid over.

SENATE,

Special to THE POST.]

HARRISBURG, March 20, 1872.

Stationery Wasted.

Mr. BILLINGFELT introduced a resolution requesting the Auditor General to furnish the Senate with the bills of items or vouchers for furnishing the Senate and House with stationery during the session of 1871. He stated that this was to obtain information by which to form a bill on the subject. He understood that the Senate cost $8,669 last year for this purpose, thus giving each member $250 worth, much more than he used. Laid over.

The Libel Law Again.

Mr. DECHERT moved the reconsideration of the vote defeating Mr. Graham's libel bill. Adopted. The bill is again before the Senate.

Allegheny Apportionment.

Mr. STRONG reported the House Congressional apportionment bill, with amendments. By these amendments Allegheny county is divided into two districts. The middle division, including Pittsburgh and West Elizabeth, Jefferson, Mifflin, Baldwin, Ormsby, and East Birmingham comprises the Twenty-second district, and the balance of the county the Twenty third.

Bogus Diplomas.

Mr. RANDALL, from the committee appointed to investigate the alleged sale of diplomas by the Philadelphia medical colleges, presented a report showing evidence directly against Dr. Paine, of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Dr. Buchanan's Eclectic College, and recommended the repeal of their charters.

Bills repealing the charters of both these institutions and their supplements were passed immediately.

McCarthy's Equalization Scheme.

The bill, giving power to Pittsburgh Councils to equalize the valuation of tax able property was reported favorably, as also the bill annexing part of Reserve township to Allegheny City.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. GRAHAM—Authorizing the extension and improvement of Federal street, Allegheny City, approved by Allegheny Councils.

Also relating to the filing of municipal liens in Allegheny City. This bill provides that all liens for municipal assessment and taxes shall be filed in the municipal lien docket and incorporates the name.

Also relating to sewers in Allegheny city, providing that assessments shall hereafter be made after the completion of the work. Councils may construct any sewers deemed necessary, whether included in plans or not. The persons damaged must make application for viewers, which Councils shall appoint, to consist of three free-holders not owning real estate in the city.

Also in relation to recording laws, ordinances, regulations and constitutions of Allegheny city.

Also amending section 4, chapter 2d of Allegheny city by striking out the word triennually and inserting annually.

The Industries of the State.

Mr. DAVIS (Phila.) introduced a resolution that the State Treasurer is authorized to prepare an official exhibit of the manufacturing and industrial resources of Pennsylvania, and present such facts and estimates, with such recommendations in regard to the revenue therefrom, to this or the next Legislature, as he may deem most conducive to the interests of the Commonwealth. Passed.

The Apportionment Bill was made the special order for to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. GRAHAM called up

The General Appropriation Bill.

as amended by the Senate committee. The first seventeen sections, embracing salaried officers, passed to a second reading and were laid over till to-morrow.

Passenger Railways.

Mr. GRAHAM called up the Senate bill incorporating the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Temperanceville Passenger Railway. Passed.

Also the House supplement for the Citizens' Passenger Railway, Pittsburgh. Passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. WHITE—Changing the time of electing township officers in Moon and Findley townships; also, a joint resolution appointing a commission of two Senators and three House members to provide new and suitable capitol buildings at a cost not exceeding five millions, and to inquire on what terms the capitol may be located in Philadelphia.

By Mr. SAMPLE—Changing the boundary line of Shaler township.

By Mr. TAYLOR—Incorporating the Crescent Mining and Transportation Company.

By Mr. EDWARDS—Incorporating the Penn Mutual Trust and Land Company, also, authorizing Bishop Domenec to borrow money; also, incorporating Fort Herron Inclined Plane Company.

Those Bogus Diplomas.

The bills from the Senate repealing the charters of the Eclectic Medical College and Philadelphia University of Medicine were passed, and go to the Governor for approval.

The South Improvement Company.

Mr. JUNKIN introduced a bill repealing the charter of the South Improvement Company. He gave notice that when this bill came up he would introduce an amendment repealing all other similar unlimited charters of companies without location and with large powers.

BEARDING THE LION.

ENGLAND.

Fish's Reply in Parliament.

LONDON, March 19.—Lord Northbrook, successor to Earl Mayo in the Viceroyship of India, will be banqueted previous to his departure for Bombay, on the 25th inst.

The press of this morning, commenting on the statement made in the House last night by Gladstone, relative to the reply of the American Government to Granville's note, generally express the opinion that the communication of the Premier will create disappointment and apprehension throughout the country. The government is urged to bring the present difficulty with America, arising out of the claims for indirect damages, to an amicable and honorable solution.

Parliament.

LONDON, March 19.—In the House of Lords this evening Baron Redesdale said he had no wish to embarrass the Government. He thought rather that an expression of opinion on the part of this House would be useful. He, therefore, gave notice that he should introduce a resolve, declaring that it is to the common interest of all nations to decide whether, when belligerents have been reconciled and become one nation, they can demand as such nation from a neutral state indemnity for damages done one of the belligerents. Lord Redesdale added that if this resolve was carried, he should move an address to the crown, praying that an International Congress be called by Great Britain for the settlement of this question.

Earl Derby gave notice that he should ask the Government what course it intended to pursue with regard to the Treaty of Washington.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli gave notice that he should bring to the consideration of the House the state of relations with the United States.

Mr. Horsman reminded the House that he had already notified the Government of his intention to question it, and he begged for a reply now. Was Mr Gladstone prepared to give Parliament assurance that in case fresh negotiations were entered into with the American Government, no proposals would be finally accepted until they had received the sanction of Parliament?

Mr. Gladstone said he was sorry he was unable to answer the question to-night. He had had no opportunity to give the subject the consideration it needed, or even to consult with his colleagues.

Mr. Horsman intimated that he should repeat the question to-morrow.

A Remarkable Scene

occurred in the House to-night, when Sir Charles W. Dilke's resolve to investigate the expenses of the Crown came up. The speaker called on Sir Charles for the introduction of the motion of which he had already given notice.

Viscount Bury rose to a question of privilege. As the members of Parliament had taken the oath of allegiance to Queen Victoria and her successors, and as the member from Chelsea had avowed openly that he was a Republican, he wanted to know if with the proper respect for the honor of Commons, the member could be allowed to proceed without repudiating.

Here Lord Bury was interrupted by cheers and shouts, and there was

Much Confusion on all Sides.

The Speaker, as soon as the House was brought to order, said he saw nothing inconsistent with the dignity of the House in allowing the member from Chelsea to proceed. It was no part of his (the Speaker's) duty to interfere.

Sir Charles Then Rose

to put his motion amid great excitement and a storm of groans and cheers. In a firm and moderate tone he called attention to the civil list and then moved for returns, showing the duties of the Auditor, to whom he makes his report, copies of such reports for each year since the accession of Queen Victoria, the warrants issued by the treasury, with specifications of the classes in which savings arose, and to which accounts those savings were transferred each year; also returns showing the income and expenditures of the Crown from the Queen's accession to the present year, the amounts charged on estimates for fees on installations for robes, collars, badges, Royal presents, the conveyance of distinguished personages to the funerals of the Royal family, the expenses of the coronation, the journeys of the Queen, the building and repairing of palaces, court ceremonies, allowances to trumpeters, watermen, marshals and chamberlains, and for the services of the Royal yachts for ten years, and finally the returns of incomes from the Duchess of Lancaster and Cornwall, and of the total amount paid the Prince of Wales.

Sir Charles, having succeeded in reading his motion to the end, though frequently interrupted, proceeded to support it in

A Set Speech.

Derisive laughter was heard in all parts of the House, in the galleries as well as on the floor, during its delivery, and the confusion was at times so great that the voice of the speaker was inaudible.

He opened by saying that possibly the motion he offered was unprecedented. It was time, therefore, that the precedent should be established. He would discuss the question of allegiance some other day. He denounced useless offices like that of Governor of Windsor Castle and wanted to know on what principle of right Prince Teck and Prince Arthur were allowed to occupy lodges in the public parks. There was once some justification in spending money for royal yachts, for his late Majesty William IV was a sailor king. Now we maintained four vessels of this description, for what reason? The abandonment of the antiquated Palace of St. James was recommended long ago, yet thousands were spent thereon annually.

He admitted that he had made the charge that the Queen paid no income tax This he had since learned was not true; he therefore retracted the charge and acknowledged he had been misinformed. He concluded by asserting that the civil list showed an increase of £10,000 and that the taxpayers believed that a large portion of the money was wasted.

Mr. Auberon Herbert, member from Nottingham, seconded the motion.

The House had all the time been noisy and tumultous.

Mr. Gladstone Rose

when the members became attentive. He contradicted positively the statement that the civil list had increased, and corrected Sir Charles sharply on other points. One who assumed to instruct the public, he said, must at least be accurate. He denounced as mischievous the speech made by the member at Newcastle, and hinted that the success of his motion would be equal to the success of that speech.

In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone urged the House on every ground to rejection.

Mr. Auberon Herbert endeavored to speak, but his voice was drowned with groans and cries of "O, divide."

The Speaker insisted on the preservation of order, when all the Conservatives and many of the Liberals left the Chamber.

Mr. Herbert attempted to continue his speech. He declared that he preferred a Republic over a monarchy. Here the interruptions commenced again. Three attempts were made to count out the House.

Lord George Hamilton called attention to the demonstrations of persons in the visitors and reporters' galleries in violation of the rules. The galleries were cleared but were soon afterwards reopened. After several attempts to adjourn and various dilatory motions the House divided with the following result: for the motion, 2; against, 274.

The result was greeted with cheers and laughter.

THE EVANS STEAL.

Special to THE POST.]

HARRISBURG, March 20.—An important meeting of the Evans Investigating Committee was held this evening.

Robert W. Mackey.

State Treasurer, being sworn, was questioned in regard to various matters, more particularly in regard to certain charges which had been made against him in the New York *Sun*, and his connection with the passage of the resolution in 1867, under which Evans had acted.

Mr. Mackey testified that he had never heard of the Evans resolution, until the spring of 1870, when he had been called upon by Gen. Hartranft in reference to the war claims therein mentioned. Soon after Evans, for the first time, called upon him to talk about the war claims in the hands of the Auditor General. Evans asked witness to see Hartranft about them and to urge Hartranft to surrender the vouchers as otherwise the State might loose the claims. Evans then left Harrisburg and asked witness to write him the result. Witness

Had Never Received One Dollar.

for the collection of the claims, and had never had any personal interest in their collection, nor any past, present nor future idea of getting any commission; neither had he ever made any understanding or agreement with Evans, nor had any conversation calculated to lead anybody to believe that he ever expected or intended to receive a single dollar. Witness did not learn until August, 1871, that Evans had not paid over all the money belonging to the State. He had never bargained with anybody about any percentage or commission for the collection. After the proceedings had been commenced against Evans, witness had been called upon by a gentleman who said he was in the Evans interest, and who had urged witness to settle the State claims, and offered ten per cent. on the three hundred thousand dollars if this was done. This person was

An Attorney Named S. W. Petit.

Witness had replied that he could not afford to do such a thing; that it was a common mistake to suppose matters like this were easily done at Harrisburg. Witness had kept the accounts of the State Treasury with Yerkes. These accounts had been commenced by State Treasurer Irwin, and had been simply continued. The moneys, which were deposited with Yerkes, were on call, and were credited to the State Treasurer. He had never kept any private account with Yerkes; nor any stock account. Yerkes had told him once last summer that he had

Bought Some Stock on Witness' Account,

but witness had told him to sell them at once and not to operate in that way. He had never given an order to buy stock, and never received one dollar from any stock account. Neither had he ever authorized the use of any State money to purchase stocks of any kind, nor withdrawn any money of the State for speculative purposes. The State funds were kept in banks throughout the State, subject to check and subject also to the rendition of monthly accounts. When Yerkes failed he had one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars of the money belonging to the Commonwealth. Witness and his friends had stepped forward and made up the amount. The State had not lost a single dollar, and the account of Yerkes had been closed. The article in the New York *Sun*, charging witness with a clear steal of twenty thousand dollars was false, and evidently based on an entirely legitimate transaction with Yerkes. Witness had borrowed that sum from Yerkes and given a note in Philadelphia. In order to take up this note witness had paid the sum into the State Treasury and sent Yerkes a treasury check, but the funds of the people had never been used for any speculative purpose. He had afterwards been

Threatened with Criminal Prosecution

if he could not settle the accounts against Evans. The threat was made by Dr. Paine in December, 1871. He said that witness occupied a tender position, and might get into trouble through extracts from Yerkes' banks. Witness had again replied that he could not afford to settle the claim of the State.

John T. Graff

was sworn—Live in Philadelphia; am editor of the *Press*; know Evans; have known him ever since '57; had nothing to do with the passage of the resolution; did not aid in appointing Evans; made no agreement with him; received no portion of any commissions from him; know of no one who did know anything of the use of any portion of the State funds by any one. The charge that he participated in the distribution of the commissions was utterly false.

Samuel S. Moon

was then sworn—Witness knew Evans; first saw him about two years ago and he subsequently met him in October, 1871; witness had seen the charges against himself in the New York *Sun*, charging him with having passed the original resolution under which Evans had been appointed. This assertion was utterly and absolutely false; he did not pass nor in any way aid in the passage of the resolution, nor had he knowledge whatever of the existence of any such resolution until last autumn. He had never had any arrangement with Evans to the claim or received any part of the commission, and had never received a dime; had never met Evans but four times in his life, and had no knowledge of the collection scheme until it was made public in 1871; did not know prior to that time that anybody was collecting the war claims, and had never been and was not now a member of any ring formed for the collection of such claims. The outrageous character of the charges in the *Sun* had obliged witness to institute a suit against the publisher of the *Sun* for libel.

John F. Hartranft,

Auditor General, sworn—Knew nothing of the circumstances attending the passage of the resolution of 1867; first saw it in the pamphlet laws of that year; never received, nor expected to receive, any profits from the collections under that resolution, and had no direct or indirect interest in the claims; had read the accusations in the *Sun* against himself and others. So far as they regarded himself they were false. In March, 1870, Evans had insisted that witness should give him vouchers which were in the Auditor General's office. He had at first refused to give them up, believing that they did not come under the scope of the resolution. Finally, Evans had presented the following

Letter from Governor Geary:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, March 29, 1870.

Hon. J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General:

SIR;—Under the Act of Congress of July 27, 1861, authorizing the Governors of States to present claims for expenses incurred in raising volunteers during the late rebellion. I respectfully request that you will allow the bearer, Geo. O. Evans. appointed by me special agent of the State under the joint resolution of the Legislature March 22, 1867, to have duplicate vouchers of the war expenditures by the State with the view of collecting from the United States, if possible a class of claims which under the ruling of the accounting officers of the General Government have been technically termed disallowed, and payment therefor refused. By supplying the deficient testimony with the proper explanations and the use of all available precedents, Mr. Evans is confident of obtaining the allowance of a considerable amount equitably due by the United States to Pennsylvania. Mr. Evans represents to me that pending legislation in Congress may speedily disallow forever every claim of this kind and urges that prompt action may be taken in the matter. For this purpose I will gladly render you every assistance in my power.

Very respectfully,
JOHN W. GEARY.

After this letter, witness had surrendered the vouchers, first making an agreement that Evans should receive only such reasonable commission as witness should award. Witness further testified that he had never received $30,000 as charged by the *Sun*; neither did he ever have the boek and accounts of Evans, nor any papers belonging to him except his official report. Witness had kept a private account with Yerkes;

Had Bought and Sold Stocks

on margin and had paid the broker the same interest and commission, which were charged and paid by others. These transactions were in no possible way connected with the public funds and were not made through their use: no agreement had been made through Mr. Mackey or otherwise by which the State money was to be used for stock purpose, nor had witness by virtue of his position ever attempted to control or use such funds.

In reference to charges about Oil Creek and Allegheny stock, or to his having speculated in the same, he had simply bought and held one hundred shares, six months before the transaction between the State and the Company. This transaction was a claim of one hundred thousand dollars, made out of Montgomery Forster, corporation cleek in the Auditor General's office against the company. It was based on a construction of the tax laws. The Company and the State submitted the matter to the Attorney General, and he decided against the claim as not based on correct views of law.

Witness had naver made any arrangement with Yerkes to use the public funds for stock purposes, and the only profits he made was by running his own risks. The reason why he had given Evans the vouchers was because Evans had showed him the act of Congress, limiting the time for the payment of the claims, and the letter of the Governor.

In March, 1871, Evans had offered to loan witness some money, and had subsequently accepted a loan for seven thousand dollars, and given his due-bill. In August, 1871, he had paid Evans, with interest to date, and taken a receipt, although Evans retained the due bill. Witness concluded by producing copies of all correspondence between himself and the president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank in reference to the purchase of State loans in 1870, showing his transaction to be perfectly legitimate.

J. M. M'Clure.

Sworn—Never received one cent from the war claims; never had any communication with Evans. Dr. John Trimble, of Washington, had charge of the vouchers in 1870, for Evans was a State agent from another State in Washington; came to Harrisburg twice; the first time the Governor was willing to transfer the vouchers to Evans, but Hartranft refused to surrender them. Hartranft considered that the legislative resolution did not give Evans authority to file any new accounts, but simply to collect the old ones. Hartranft finally surrendered the vouchers for the reasons already stated. There seemed to be no good understanding between Evans and Hartranft, but quite the reverse. At this point.

An Interesting Episode Occurred.

The New York *Sun* had sent a reporter to Harrisburg, who attended this session of the Committee to report the proceedings. He was served with a subpœna and on being called to testify, was found to be the author of the sensational articles in the *Sun*.

R. P. B. Bogard

sworn—Reside in New York; was correspondent of the *Sun*; the articles, referred to this evening by different witnesses, had been prepared by himself under orders from Mr. Dana, proprietor of the *Sun*; about ten days ago Mr. Dana had received information from Dr. William Paine that interesting revelations would be be made by him in connection with the Evan's matter. Witness happened to be in Philadelphia and called upon Paine by instructions from the *Sun*, and had interviewed him. Paine had told the story almost word for word as it was published in the *Sun*, and had exhibited documents, being those published, which were printed from photograph copies. Paine seemed to be a man of truth. After the article was written witness had read it to Paine, who had pronounced it correct and complimented the writer. It was then sent to Dana. Witness had derived no information on this subject outside of Paine's college, but think Prof. Duncan was present. Witness had merely acted as the agent of the *Sun*, and had no personal knowledge of any of the gentlemen concerned.

John McGinnis.

of Philadelphia, sworn. He testified in substance that he had communicated with Paine since February, 1872. At that time Paine had ignorantly addressed him as Senator Nagle. Witness had kept up and encouraged the delusion, and Paine had made various acknowledgements in reference to the College and to the Evans investigation. He had asserted that the diploma investigation was

Intended to Fleece the Colleges,

and had been pushed by Mackey and others. He acknowledged having taken resolutions to Harrisburg attacking the financial management of Mackey and Hartranft, and had shown witness affidavits made by Yerkes. He had endeavored to induce witness, whom he still supposed was Senator Nagle, to get up an investigation committee to press these resolutions in the House, and asked witness how much he thought Mackey and others would give to squelch the testimony. Witness had replied intentionally that he supposed at least $50,000. Paine had replied that he could easily get $25,000 without going to the trouble of getting a committee, and that Kemble, Don Cameron and Thomas A. Scott had made up the loss which Mackey had sustained with Yerkes. These men were friends of Mackey. After showing various documents, he (Paine) said: "You see we have these people fine, and we can

Make Scott Come Down."

Witness told Paine he had seventeen men all right in the Legislature, and had it so fixed that Paine would have two friends, Scott two and Mackey two on the committee. Then they would rush the testimony on them. Paine talked of

Arresting Horace Greeley.

Paine said he had all the papers in Philadelphia, except perhaps the *Ledger*, ane one of the greatest papers in New York. Paine further stated that Evans had offered a good settlement, which might have ended in closing the whole thing up without any one knowing anything about the matter. Paine had told him

How He had got at Yerkes' Books;

slipped a boy some money; got in the room; locked the door, and examined Yerkes' accounts, taking copies of money accounts and letters. The account of Col. Taggart he stated at nine thousand dollars. He mentioned the fact that Tom Scott could do anything he wanted to do with Mackey, and it was because of this he had put Scott's name in the resolution to be offered in the Legislature.

Witness had never communicated with Mr. Randall, or any member of the Paine Committee. Paine had told him that the testimony against the Pennsylvania Railroad and Tom Scott which he had in a bank for safe keeping was tremendous and startling. It had

Cost him Seven Hundred Dollars to get it.

Paine said he knew a man named Sear, who had a mass of testimony against Mackey and Hartranft. Paine further said of he (the witness) would stand up in this matter, he would make the Pennsylvania Railroad Company pay handsomely. Paine asked if he could trust John O'Byrne, and asked if he (witness) thought W. W. Irwin

Would Go back on Him

in this matter, if he took him in confidence. Witness replied no, that Irwin would go any length to prosecute Mackey. He (Paine) said he was the only man who could get a requisition for Evans; that Moon was one of the parties that got him to fly.

Witness showed a dispatch from Paine dated March 14th, in which he said:

"George is very sick; will have his deposition if alive."

Paine and Buchanan had agreed to have the whole Medical Investigating Committee arrested. Mr. Randall, they were sure to have, but afterwards the suit was postponed. It was deemed necessary to sue the New York *Sun*, so as to bring out all the evidence which the *Sun* correspondent had in the Evans-Hartranft-Mackey matter. It was suggested to force witness on the stand to testity against certain parties Paine had admitted to witness that

He Was the Author

of the Hartranft-Mackey-Scott resolutions offered for introduction in the Legislation. Witness had since his personation of Mr. Nagle explained the matter satisfactorily to that gentleman.

Samuel S. Moon

was recalled, and denied most emphatically Paine's statement that Mr. Scott had ever offered $25,000, or any other amount whatever, or had ever intended or attempted to suppress any thing whatever on the committee with the matter. No person had ever suggested such a thing to him, nor had he ever intimated any such thing, witness had never induced a witness to fly, nor had he seen him since the committee had endeavored to secure his (Evans,) attendance.

The chairman presented a voluminous document from the Governor, giving such facts as he knew in connection with the Evans matter.

Adjourned.

POLITICAL.

Grant Going Back on Colfax.

NEW YORK, March 18.—A special from Washington to the *Times* says the friends of James F. Wilson, of Iowa, are very active in the movement to secure him the nomination for the Vice Presidency at Philadelphia. A prominent politician stated recently in this city that he was positive that President Grant favored the nomination of Wilson for the position.

Manton Marble's Ideas.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The *World* hopes that the Democrats will have nothing to do with the Cincinnati Convention. It urges Democrats to pursue a liberal course, but thinks it would be very impolitic to press any candidate upon the Cincinnatians.

The New Orleans Surveyor Muddle.

WASAINGTON, March 18.—The nomination of Parker to succeed Longstreet as Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, will not be acted on for several days. The committee in opposition to Parker has arrived and had an interview with the President this afternoon.

Sumner's Status.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—The *Times and Chronicle's* special from Washington today says: Mr. Sumner this morning authorized your correspondent to say that the reported consultation, with Senator Wilson, wherein he (Sumner) is quoted as telling his colleague that their political paths must soon openly diverge, is a wretched humbug and an invention of some enemy, who seems determined to misrepresent his position. No such conversation took place and Mr. Sumner has not said that he intended soon to assail the President and the administration in the Senate Chamber with all the power at his command.

FIRES.

Altoona, Pa.

ALTOONA, March 20.—The new extension of the Logan House at this place was discovered to be on fire last night about twelve o'clock, and before the flames could be extinguished the extension was burned. The fire communicated to the East wing and the upper stories of that were also destroyed. The furniture of that portion was mostly saved. The extension, which was nearly completed, contained sixty-six rooms, but was not furnished. The large dining-room, the central portion of the building, West wing, kitchen and engine house are all safe, and the passenger trains are dining as usual this morning. The repairs to the burned portion will be made at once. The remaining portion of the house will be open for the accommodation of guests as usual. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is estimated at from seventy-five to eighty thousand dollars.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

MYSTERIOUS GATHERING AT CITY HALL.

Preaching "Protection" in Pittsburgh!!!—What Does it Mean?—Addresses by General Bourke, O'Donovan Rossa and Others—"Carrying Coals to New Castle."

Last evening a meeting was held at City Hall to discuss what the advertisements say, "By what class of legislation is the interests of Labor best promoted."

The affair was conducted by a number of Irish patriots, at the behest of a society in Chicago, having for its ostensible object the dissemination of Protection doctrines and opposition to free trade. If this be the platform of the gentleman it is not a little singular that they should be "carrying coals to Newcastle" by preaching Protection doctrines in a district where everybody—and both political parties—are pronouncedly in favor of protecting home industry. In consequence of this there was a feeling of more or less distrust as to the objects of the meeting.

On the stand were Messrs. Rossa, Bourke, Costello and a few others in the interest of the Chicago Association. At either end of the stand were the Irish and American flags respectively.

About eight o'clock, and in the absence of any organization on the part of the meeting, Mr. O'Donovan Rossa, came forward to address the meeting. Mr. Rossa is a gentlemen of middle age, florid complexion, wears a heavy "chin whisker," dresses in faultless black, sports three large diamond pins in his shirt bosom, and was at one time incarcerated by the British Government for speaking disrespectfully of "Johnny Bull." He speaks with hesitancy and embarrassment, and is evidently unacustomed to public speaking. On coming forward he said: Nearly ten months ago I appeared before you as an Irishman; to-night I appear before you as an American citizen. [A voice—Good.] I was invited to speak to you on the labor question, by an association of gentlemen in Chicago. I don't know how they came to find me out. Before introducing Gen. Bourke, let me say that it is too bad that protection has been heretofore made too much of a party question. I don't see why we should import British goods when we can make the same goods here. England wants to send the fruits of her pauperism over here to cripple home industry. You know that a laboring man gets from $2 00 to $3 00(!) a day wages here while in England, for the same labor, he only gets three shillings. The speaker, after alluding to Fall River callicoes and English competition, introduced Gen. Bourke.

The "Gen-ral" is a thick set, dark complexioned gentleman, wears heavy whiskers, black as Poe's Raven. He remarked that he came here to discuss a subject that concerns all who labor manually or mentally. We are here, said the speaker, in the interest of American labor, and have no affinity with any party. I don't lose sight of the fact that we are Irishmen, and I do not forget that we were Irishmen before we were American itizens.

The speaker then went into a discussion of the effect of free trade principles—denounced England—disclaimed any affiliation with either the Democratic or Republican parties—there was much in both he could not accept—denounced the political tricksters who seek to ride into office on Irish votes—urged Irishmen to vote for no free trade—we ought to look to our own interests and not be hoodwinked with politicians who tell us all about Brian Boru and Fin. MacCoole—the county owes much to the Irish voter—I hate England, but hate is empty unless backed up by organization—it is your duty in this centre of industry to oppose free trade. The tariff question has not been popularized yet—Irishmen ought to stand by one another—as Germans do. Irishmen are cosmopolitan, and will win their way if given a chance. [Applause.] Bringing iron to America is like bringing turf to the bog of Allan—protection is not only a benefit to the laboring men, but injures our hereditary enemy.

The speaker then introduced Mr. Cosello to the meeting.

The Captain is a rather boyish looking blonde, and speaks incoherently and with great verbosity. He remarked that he could hardly expect to enlist their attention after the eloquent address of Mr. Bourke they had just heard. I was just thinking this morning what I might say that would interest you on this subject.

After some rambling remarks about bloated aristocrats, algebra, men stamped with the imprint of God's manhood, the bondage of seven hundred centuries!!! he produceda MSS., to "jog his memory," as he said, from which he read that Free Trade was life to England and death to America. The Free Trade League is organized in London. In looking over certain books placed in my possession by the Association whose "mouthpiece we are," I find that an American puddler is paid $4 48 gold per day; in England he is paid $1 40; blacksmiths in England $1 25; in America $3 45; boys one-third less in England than here. (The speaker forgot to allude to the fact that it costs but one-fourth as much to live there as here.) The speaker discussed the cardinal principle of Free Trade by saying: "without stopping to show the fallacy of this I shall proceed to other points" I have taken longer time than I intended, but as my audience is sympathetic, I merely endeavored to fill a vacuum occasioned by the short address of Mr. Bourke, by addressing you at length on Protection.

Mr. Rossa then came forward and announced the meeting adjourned.

The whole thing is a conundrum, and it s difficult to understand why such doctrines are preached where everybody believes them.

"The earth hath bubbles as the water has,
And these are of them."

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M. E. CONFERENCE

Fourth Days Proceedings

Conference re-assembled at eight o'clock on Saturday morning, and devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Joseph Hollingshead.

At nine o'clock the business session was opened, Bishop Simpson in the chair.

The tellers appointed to conduct the election for Delegates for the General Conference, announced the result of the second ballot.

The report stated that 224 votes had been cast, rendering 113 necessary to a choice. J. W. Baker received 123; Dr. Hunter 115.

The Bishop announced that the gentlemen named above had been elected, and as two Delegates were yet to be chosen, a third ballot would be necessary.

Rev. McCleary moved that Conference proceed to a third ballot. Agreed to.

On the fourth ballot Rev. Mr. Bracken was elected, and on the fifth ballot Dr. C. A. Holmes was declared elected. Dr. Dempsey and Rev. S. Y. Minor were elected alternates.

The case of Rev. John A. Gray was called up and disposed of as elsewhere reported.

Conference then adjourned.

IRISH DEMOCRATS, BEWARE!

Big Snake in the Grass!

Renegade Irish Patriots Trumping up Republican Votes—All About the Meeting Last Night.

Elsewhere we refer at some length to the proceedings of the meeting at City Hall last night. Despite their honied phrases and cheap denials, it is now apparent that they are simply a junta of blatant demagogues in the pay of the Republican party, traveling around to gull the Irish into voting the Republican ticket. *We know* this from the fact that we heard one of the traveling "protection" gang state last evening that the object of the meeting at City Hall was to make Republican votes. He remarked that "it is almost impossible to convert an Irish Democrat to vote the Republican ticket, but by touching on free trade you show him how his bread and butter are affected, and he is easily convinced.' We challenge a denial of this from any of the members of the junta, and we are glad that this discovery has been made before the precious triplet of Irish blatherskites leave town. A more glaring case of false pretenses has seldom came under our notice, and we know that Irish Democrats will spit upon such contemptible tricks to secure their votes. These "gents" ought to go to school a little while before they come here to preach protection among a people who know more about it than the ignoramus with long ears, who brayed on the stage at City Hall last night. Irishmen! Democrats! just think of a few political peddlers, two of whom cannot speak two straight sentences grammatically, swinging around without credentials, and under "false pretences," not knowing enough to organize a meeting, attempting to dictate a policy to Democratic Irishmen. It would be ludicrous if it were not dishonest.

Workingmen! just think of men who don't know what work means coming here with big diamond pins to preach a new political gospel to the poor Irish!!—and one of them a defeated candidate for a Democratic office—O'Donovan Rossa. Oh! shame, where is thy blush!

And we take this opportunity, as these "gents" are going on a western tour, to advise our Democratic exchanges to mark them and hold them up to public scorn as a triplet of political blockheads who would like to be useful to a good cause, but don't know how.

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SUDDEN DEATH.

A Vagrant's Last Sleep—Drinking Whisky by the Bucket—Death From Intemperance.

Yesterday morning a man was found dead in the brick-yard of Samuel Kier, on Second avenue, near the Birmingham bridge. The man was recognized as a vagrant who had been in the habit, for some months past, of sleeping at night in the sheds of the yard.

Coroner West was summoned and held an inquest. James Hendie, a brick-presser employed at the yard, testified that at about seven o'clock yesterday morning he came to the shed, and found the man lying there; he was alive at the time, but was vomiting and seemed very drunk. He spoke to him but received no answer. Thinking the man was only drunk, he left him, and between eight and nine o'clock he found him lying on the ground, dead. Witness had seen deceased about the yards for the past three month. Deceased had told him that his name was Thomas Moran, that he was twenty years of age; that he came from Philadelphia and was a horse tamer and horse clipper. He never had any money, got his meals as he could, slept in the sheds on the sand floor, and seemed to have no friends in the vicinity. Witness had at times seen him under the influence of liquor.

John Rednere, testified that his home was principally in the brick sheds. He had slept there every night since about Christmas; first saw deceased about Christmas, when he commenced sleeping in the brick sheds; had slept there together every night since; first name of deceased was Thomas, but was never told his last name; about daylight witness awoke and was cold; he stirred the fire, and about that time a man came in from the Connellsville Railroad. He had a bucket of water with half a gallon of whisky in it. The deceased was awakened, and the three men drank the whisky in about five minutes. Each had four drinks, but the witness took the largest drinks. Witness went to sleep again and awoke about half past eight, and when he awoke deceased was frothing at the mouth; he called help and lifted him up but he was dead before they got him raised.

A verdict of death from intemperance was rendered.

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THE DEMOCRACY.

Call for a County Convention, April 11th.

A meeting of the Allegheny County Democratic Committee was held on Saturday the 16th, at the St. Charles Hotel. The Chairman, John H. Bailey, presiding and W. M. Murray, Secretary.

The only business of a public nature transacted was the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the Democratic voters of Allegheny county be requested to meet at the usual places of holding delegate elections, unless where specially ordered otherwise by the chairman of this committee, on Saturday, April 6th, in the townships, between the hours of three and five o'clock, and in the other districts from six to seven o'clock P. M., and elect two delegates from each district to meet in County Convention at the Court House on Thursday, April 11th, at ten o'clock A. M., to select delegates to the State Convention at Reading, and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the Convention.

Adjourned.

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Boy Drowned.

On Saturday evening a lad named John Quinn was accidentally drowned near Dilworth & Porter's mill, in South Pittsburgh. It appears that the lad attempted to jump from a flat to the raft, but the distance being to great the lad fell into the river and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. Coroner West held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

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Rough Skin

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

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Hazard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

REV. JOHN A. GRAY.

His Case Before Conference—He Withdraws from the Ministry.

At the session of the Pittsburgh M. E. Conference on Saturday, when the name of Rev. Gray was called, Dr. Dempsey arose ond stated that the members of the Conference would remember that the case of Mr. Gray had been referred to him as the Presiding Elder in charge, for investigation. In pursuance of that reference he had called a committee, and that committee, after an investigation, had rendered a verdict of "not guilty"

A voice—"That was not the verdict."

Mr. Dempsey—Yes it was. I claim to know what the verdict was. Appended to the verdict, but not in any way considered or intended as a part thereof, was the remark, "that he was guilty of very great imprudence." I claim to know that he was found not guilty of the charges and specifications, and that they were not proved. I understood, however, from Mr. White that additional charges and specifications would be preferred here against Mr. Gray, and Mr. White gave me a rough draft of the same. The charges have not been formally presented. The case was deferred because it was understood that arrangements were making for an adjustment, Dr. Nesbit having received information from Mr. Gray that he proposed to surrender his ordination papers to Conference, and to withdraw from the ministry. On Monday, however, Mr. Gray telegraphed to hold on to his parchments, and that he would be in the city on Wednesday. Subsequently he telegraphed that if the Conference would pass his character he would surrender his ordination papers. That is the way the case stands, and I hand it over to Conference. I have had enough of it.

After considerable parrey between the members of the Conference, Dr. Nesbitt stepped forward and, placing the papers on the Bishop's table, said that Mr. Gray had presistently asserted his innocence, and he claimed that the evidence was based merely on suspicious circumstances that surrounded Mr. Gray. In conclusion, he said his hand should never be raised against a brother merely on a suspicion of guilt, and that was the character of the testimony against Mr. Gray.

On motion, the papers were accepted by the Conference, and Mr. Gray is no longer a minister in the M. E. Church. Let us hope that the vengence of some people is satisfied.

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WANTED—COAL.

A Wail From Louisville.

The Louisville *Commercial* of the 14th says with the pathos of Jeremiah: We wonder how ebony Pittsburgh feels, seated complacently upon her coal couch and looking down the long silver thread which trinkles to the Mississippi and thence down the tawny rope which links her with the ocean, beholding cities, towns and villages lean and hungry for her sumptuous fare.

We are famished for coal.

Day after day anxious faces look into the offices of coal dealers with the mute query: "Have you any coal to-day?"

It is useless for the dealer to respond, and the mute interrogator cries: "My kingdom for a coal."

Let us look at the situation.

The river is low. Barge after barge loaded to the gunwales awaits shipment at Pittsburgh, but the ice holds them fast and firm. Four days of warm weather might get them out. It will take a heavy rise to get them started, however, and seven days at least to get them here, and towns hungry as wolves are watching for it. Will the river rise? Even if it does, the summer will show no low prices, and if laid down on our levee the figure would not be less than six dollars. Yesterday there was a cheering bit of news—West Louisville had two barges containing 40,000 bushels of Pittsburgh coal which had been verbally contracted for by New Albany parties. The late cloudy weather led them astray, and believing in a speedily coming thaw they backed out of their bargain.

This coal will be in Louisville to-day and will for a moment allay famine. Beyond this the prospect is appalling for Pittsburgh coal, and the limited quantity of other coals is far from satisfactory.

HALT!

A Remarkable Article From a Radical Paper—Grant Losing Caste—The Opposition to Him—Danger Imminent with Col. T. A. Scott and B. Gratz Brown for President and Vice President.

The Beaver *Radical*, edited by M. S. Quay one of the shrewdest politicians in the State has a lengthy leader on "Republican Duty" which embraces the following:

We do not assume that there is such a changed condition of things as to render President Grant's renomination improbable. On the contrary we favor him, and look for him to be the standard-bearer, and the most available of the candidates presented to the Convention; but we cannot be blind to the current of events around us, which may impress themselves more deeply upon the next National contest, than mere partisans are willing now to appreciate. It cannot be questioned that President Grant is essentially weaker now than he was three weeks ago, and the problem of Republican success may depend much upon events yet to transpire for its solution. It cannot be denied that some who assume to be the especial friends of the Administration, have not strengthened its cause by the warfare they are waging within our own ranks. *Our system of arithmetic is wholly at fault if the Republican party can stand the aberration of old and tried leaders, and the uncertain "halt" and "advance" of those who volunteer to fill their places, and still maintain their supremacy.* We have already delivered our judgment of Sumner, Schurz and others. We neither justify nor excuse their movement; but we do accord to it its just weight and importance in estimating the probabilities of the coming campaign. He who supposes that any Republican candidate for President can be elected if such men as Sumner, Schurz, Fenton, Trumbull, Logan, Tipton, Greeley, Curtin and the many thousands who would follow them, oppose the ticket, is sadly at fault in his calculations. These men alone could not defeat the ticket; but they are not fools and will not go without order and method in their going. They will not rebel without reasonable certainty that their rebellion will reach the dignity of revolution.

The *Radical* then alludes to the Cincinnati Convention and says:

Or should it present Col. Scott for President, with B. Gratz Brown for Vice, *the danger would be equally imminent.* With manifest indifference on the part of a large class of Republicans, the party is not in a condition to withstand the assaults, which are not only possibly, but probably, to be made.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

Sunbury and Danville papers, by way of variety, are discussing the virtues of fast women residing in their respective towns.

CAMBRIA county Judges fine recusant jurors and inebriated witnesses, which is a direct repudiation of "local option" we should say.

IN about two years, Erie has increased her manufacturing power from the employment of 18 engines then, to over 160 now.

A YOUNG girl, aged 11 years, named Knauss, residing in Phillipsburgh, died from the effects of over exertion in jumping rope.

AN absent minded resident of Tyrone shut down a window the other night and forgot to draw in his head. He was calling for Helen Blazes when discovered.

A READING carpenter has made a bid for fame by carving a complete "tea set"—plates, cups and saucers, knives and forks, cream mug, sugar bowl, etc., out of peach stones.

A smart schoolboy of Wellsboro, who may be President or pickpocket some day, has written a composition on the horse, in which he says it is an animal having four legs—one at each corner.

AT a recent meeting of the officers and trustees of Westminister College, W. J. Reed, of Pittsburgh, was elected President, at a salary of $2,500 a year, and Rev. J. B. Brittain, of Greenville, was elected financial agent.

MR. SAMUEL BOOR, of Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, has three sons whose aggregate height is nineteen feet three inches or an average of six feet five inches. The longest one measures six feet seven inches in his stockings, and is not done growing yet.

The Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company have leased their road from Sunbury to Hazleton, for thirty-three years, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The latter company took possession on the first of March, and are now running the trains.

The Lewisburg *Chronicle* remarks that the season for breaking through the ice was duly inaugurated by Jacob Hickerneil, Jr., of Hartleton. At Sunbury, last Tuesday, while crossing the river with a load of produce, the ice broke and all went to the bottom, nothing being saved but himself.

An inmate of the Lazaretto, named Simon Eichler, who was there undergoing treatment for small-pox, left that place on Tuesday of last week, and through the inclement weather walked to Montoursville. He was brought back and he died about eleven o'clock Tuesday night. The disease made him insane, and in that condition he broke away from the asylum.

THREE boys, all told, comprised the audience at the temperence lecture announced to be delivered in the M. E. Church on Saturday evening. It is unnecessary to say the lecture was indefinitely postponed, thus precluding the necessity of passing the inevitable "sasser" around. Where were all the loud-mouthed, "loil" temperance advocates on that evening? Echo answers—"In some of the saloons."—*Greensburg Argus.*

FOR some unaccountable reason the cause of temperance seems to be on the decline, and the interest taken in the cause in public and in their lodges, on the wane. It is only four short years since that in Pittsburgh was the banner lodge of the State, known far and near as the Old '42' Division of the Sons of Temperance, and at that time had an active membership of over seven hundred, now has on its list of members only fifteen, all told. 'How are the mighty fallen'—*Beaver Conservative.*

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OHIO NEWS.

OHIO has 8,613 paupers, supported at a public expense of $378,987. That amount of money speaks well for the liberality of the tax payers.

HON. and Rev. John Russell, candidate for Vice President on the Prohibition ticket, started the Temparance ball, last week, at Youngstown.

CHEAP FARMS! FREE HOMES!

On the line of the

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A Land Grant of

12,000,000 ACRES

of the best

Farming and Mineral Lands in America.

3,000,000 Acres in Nebraska

in the

GREAT PLATTE VALLEY,

THE

GARDEN OF THE WEST,

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BEFORE YOU KNOW IT,

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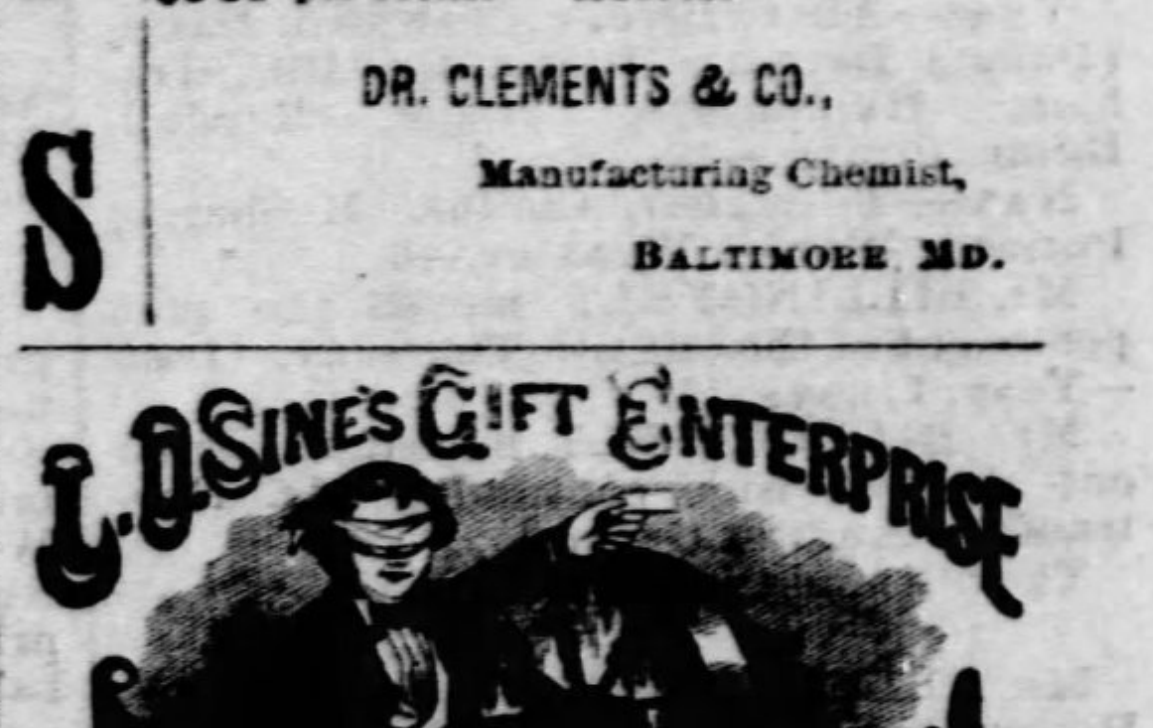

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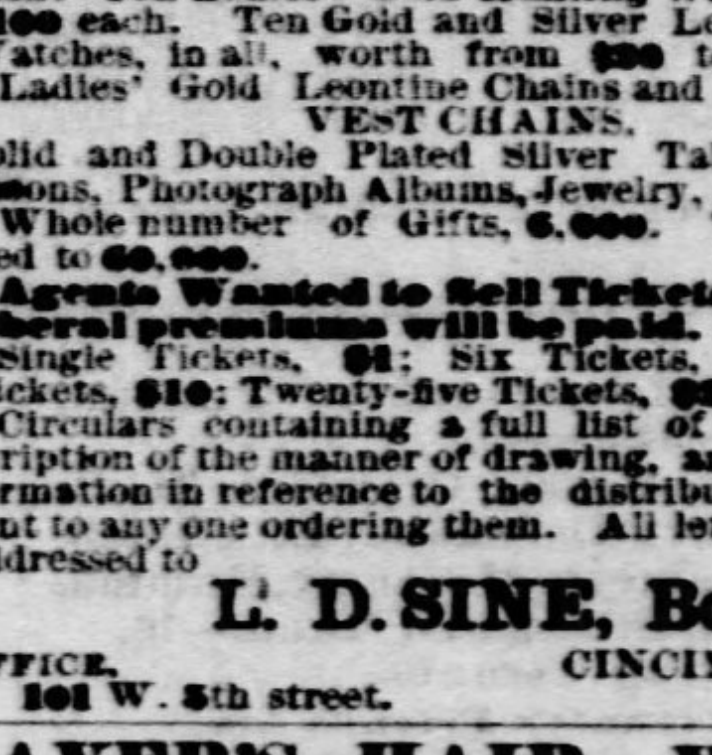

Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition all turn the hair grey; either of them disposes it to fall off prematurely, and either effect is unsightly and unpleasant to behold. Dr. AYER'S consummate skill has produced an antidote for these deformities, which has won gratitude for him from multitudes of women and men. His HAIR VIGOR sometimes reproduces lost hair, and always restores to faded and gray hair its natural color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. The comparative few bald and gray heads that we now see, are those who have not discovered the virtues of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR for renewing the hair. The fresh and youthful hair we see on older heads is often the product of his art. If you are disfigured, or made old, austere and ugly, by gray hair, restore its youthful color, and with it your features to their original softness and agreeable expression.

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JAMES WARDROP.

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Our Indelible Ink guaranteed superior to any in use.

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CONGRESS.

Delinquent Mailcontractors.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on the Postoffice, reported with amendments the House bill punishing, by fine and imprisonment, the parties contracting to carry mails and then failing or refusing to carry out the contract.

Mr. TRUMBULL rose to

A Personal Explanation.

and sent to the desk to be read an extract from a Washington letter in the *Republican Banner*, published in Hastings, Mich., charging that Senator Trumbull had illegally pocketed a $10,000 fee in the McArdle case in the Supreme Court, having been employed to represent the United States by President Johnson, and, charging further, that his vote on the impeachment trial was influenced by this fee, and calling for an investigation into the matter by the Senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL then said that during seventeen years of service in the Senate, he had not before made an open personal explanation, although he had often been misrepresented and calumniated. He denounced the charge as

Malicious and Preposterous.

He produced letters showing that he was employed, not by Johnson, but by Secretary Stanton and General Grant, two months before the articles of impeachment against Johnson were prepared, and that the fee was fixed by Secretary Stanton. He argued that his employment in the matter was perfectly legal. He charged that the letter was written by a man in the employ of the government, and intimated that the charge had been made for the purpose of injuring him, because he was hostile to the influences by which the man was kept in office.

He also referred to the resolution, offered by Mr. Chandler some time ago, for an inquiry whether any Senator had taken a fee from the United States contrary to law, and said that when the authors of these slanders discovered that he had been employed by Grant, instead of Johnson, they would not ask again for an investigation, but,

Like a Snake, Would Crawl to their Dens.

Mr. CHANDLER denied that he had ever thought that Mr. Trumbull had been employed by Johnson, and said that his object was to ascertain whether the Senator had violated the law. He still believed he had done so, and as to Mr. Trumbull's personal allusion to him, he hurled back the slime upon its slimy course.

The VICE PRESIDENT called Mr. Chandler to order.

Mr. CHANDLER apologized to the Senate.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. FERRY, (Mich.) by unanimous consent called up the House bill, extending the time for the completion of the portage and Lake Superior canal, which passed.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill to authorize the President to appoint a paymaster general in the army. Passed.

Mr. CORBETT asked to take up the bill, authorizing the Postmaster General to settle, on equitable principles, the claim of C. L. Lockwood of Oregon, a mail contractor.

Several Senators objected and

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped the Senate would never pass another bill to allow the Postmaster General to settle mail claims on equitable principles. They had had enough of that in the Chorpening case.

Mr. LOGAN called up the bill to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors and their widows to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States, when the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Southern Improvement Company.

On motion of Mr. SCOFIELD, the Committee of Commerce was instructed to inquire into the nature, extent and objects of the Southern Improvement Company, alleged to be seeking to monopolize the transportation of oil from Pennsylvania to the sea board.

Overcharge for Printing.

Mr. BEATTY, from the Committee on Printing, announced that the Committee had prepared a bill for printing the Congressional proceedings, and which would reduce the expenses one hundred and fifty thousand a year, but notwithstanding this the proprietors of the *Globe* were lobbying to get passed on Monday next the Senate bill which would give them fifteen thousand more than the work was worth.

The Wisconsin Land Grant Bill.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Senate bill extending the time for Wisconsin to complete the Lake St. Croix railroad.

Mr. KETCHAM gave the hour he had to close the debate to the friends and opponent of the bill.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass) replied to the point made by Mr. Conger as to the old States having received all the public lands within their limits.

Mr. STRONG said if anything would revive the Democratic party it would be its presumed opposition to the land grants, and he presumed the support of them by the Republican party.

Mr. DUNNELL supported the bill.

Mr. HAY (Ill) wanted his constituents to know that under the rules he had but two minutes in which to oppose the bill. He referred to the statement of another Senator that the most extraordinary chapter of American legislation was the land grant legislation of Congress.

Mr. RANDALL offered an amendment requiring the State of Wisconsin to refund all monies received from timber cut and sold on these lands, or from stumpage or penalties from trespassers.

Mr. TYNER opposed the bill, and said it was in the interest of swindlers.

Mr. HAZELTON advocated the bill, and said its defeat would benefit the Northern Pacific Railroad, the greatest monopoly in the country.

The discussion was closed by Mr. STEVENSON, in opposition to the bill, who argued that the road was not needed, and that it was a mere speculation. The lands were worth $15,000,000, and would build the road twice over. The reason the road had not been built before was that the company had been waiting for the lands to increase in value.

The House proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments.

The First Vote

taken was on the motion by Mr. Eldridge, to strike from the amendment reported by the committee, the sentence forbidding the construction that the act granted any lands, in lieu of which other lands might be selected by the Northern Pacific railroad company, or as granting any coal lands.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 84; nays, 83.

The Next Vote

was on Mr. Killinger's amendment, requiring the rails used on the road to be of American manufacture. Rejected—52 to 112.

The Next Vote

was on the substitute offered by Mr. KETCHAM, providing that all lands granted by Congress, in 1856 and 1864, for the construction of the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad, such grants having expired by limitations, are declared forfeited to the United States and shall henceforward be subject to homestead entry and settlement, under the Homestead Act of May 20th, 1862; and that no part of such lands shall be selected by, or inure to the benefit of any railroad company under the assumed grant of the United States; and that no land embraced in the grant to the St. Croix Railroad Company shall in any case revert to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this provision.

This last clause about the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was added to the substitute.

On motion of Mr. BANKS the substitute was adopted—year, 94; nays, 85.

Following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Adams,
Arthur,
Bingham,
Burchard,
Clark, N. Y.
Crebs,
Darrall,
Finkelnburg,
Getz,
Haldeman,
Harris, Va.
Hays,
Hernman,
Kendell,
Killinger,
Lowe,
McClelland,
McKinney,
Merrick,
Niblack,
Perry, Ohio
Randall,
E. H. Roberts,
Rusk,
Smith, Ohio,
Sprague,
Storm,
Sypher,
Upson,
Wakeman,
Williams, Ind.
Wood—94.

Ambler,
Beatty,
Braxton,
Burdett,
Coburn,
Critcher,
Dawes,
Forker,
Galladay,
Hanks,
Havens,
Hay,
Holman,
Kerr,
King,
Manson,
McGrew,
Mercer,
Monroe,
Packard,
Potter,
Read,
W. R. Roberts,
Shanks,
Snyder,
Stevens,
Stowell,
Turner,
Van Trump,
Whiteley,
Wilson, Ind.

Archer,
Biggs,
Buffington,
Carroll,
Coghlan,
Crossland,
Dickey,
Garfield,
Griffith,
Harmer,
Hawley,
Kelley, Pa.
Ketcham,
Lewis,
Marshall,
McIntyre,
Merriam,
Morgan,
Parker,
Prindle,
Rice, Ky.
Robinson,
Shoemaker,
Speer, Pa.
Stevenson,
Strang,
Tyner,
Voorhees,
Whithorne,
Wilson, Ohio,
Winchester,

NAYS.

Averill,
Banks,
Barker,
Beck
Beveridge,
Bigby,
Blair, (Mich.)
Blair, (Mo.)
Brooks, (Mass.)
Buckley,
Caldwell,
Clark, (Tex.)
Comingo
Conger,
Conner,
Cotton,
Crocker,
Dawes,
Donnan,
Dox,
DuBose,
Duell
Duke,
Dunnell,
Eldridge,
Farnsworth,
Foster, (Mich.)
Frye,
Garrett,—85.

Goodrich,
Hall,
Hancock,
Handley,
Harper,
Hazelton, (Wis)
Hazelton, (N Y)
Hoar,
Hooper,
Houghton,
Lampert,
Lansing,
Leach,
Lynch,
McCormick,
McCrary,
Mitchell,
Moore,
Negley,
Orr,
Palmer,
Parker (Mo.)
Peck,
Pendleton,
Perry, (F. Y.)
Peters,
Platt,
Poland,

Price,
Rice, (Ills.)
Rogers,
Sawyer,
Sargent,
Scofield,
Seely,
Sherwood,
Shober,
Slater,
Slocum,
Sloss,
Smith, (Vt.)
Snapp,
Speer,
Geo. Stroughton,
Sutherland,
Taffe,
Thomas,
Townsend, (N Y)
Townsend, (Pa.)
Twitchell,
Waddell,
Waldron,
Walden,
Warren,
Wheeler,
Young.

The bill, as thus announced, was passed and the title changed, on motion of Mr. KETCHAM, so as to read:

"Certain Lands Granted to the State of Wisconsin &c., and to the Reserve the Same under the Homestead Law to Actual Settlers."

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested that the correct title would be:

"To grant these lands to the North Pacific Railroad."

The House then adjourned. The session to-morrow will be for debate only.

THE STATE SENATE.

Special to THE POST.]

HARRISBURG, March 15, 1872.

The Constitutional Convention Bill.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the Constitutional Convention Bill, with the information that the House had refused to concur in the Senate amendments.

Mr. STRANG moved its postponement till Tuesday, giving notice that he had another proposition to offer. Agreed to.

Watering Stock.

Mr. NAGLE introduced a bill giving every share of stock in incorporated companies one vote, any increase of shares to be divided *pro rata* among the stockholders. Passed.

Delinquent Railroads.

Mr. WALLACE introduced a resolution reciting the allegations that certain foreign railway companies have purchased, leased or are operating lines in the Commonwealth without authority of law, and without the payment of taxes due and payable by our laws, and authorizing the Auditor General and State Treasurer to examine the facts, to take steps to protect the interests of Pennsylvania, and to report to this legislature. Adopted.

Miscellaneous.

The Governor's nomination for trustee of the State Lunatic Hospital was unanimously confirmed.

Mr. GRAHAM introduced a bill for the protection of sheep, and taxing dogs in Harrison township, Allegheny county. Passed.

The bill, making railroad companies liable for payment to the purchaser of an unused portion of a ticket purchased with the *bona fide* intention of traveling the whole distance upon the same, passed.

Adjournsd till Monday evening.

The House was not in session. S.

PUGNACIOUS PETROLITES.

Making it Hot for the Southern Improvement Company.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—A large meeting of oil producers, brokers and capitalists was held this afternoon to adopt means to successfully cope with the Southern Improvement Company. It is proposed to divide the Pennsylvania fields into sixteen districts, the owners of wells to unite under a charter for protection, all crude material to pass into the hands of and be sold by the organization, the capital to be one million dollars.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The Committee of the New York Petroleum Association has returned from the oil regions and reports that the producers are in earnest in opposing the attempted monopoly of the Southern Improvement Company, and each District Committee, of which there are sixteen, refuse to furnish oil to that concern, even a contract having been broken in one case by a producer. The producers can, it is claimed, hold out four months, but need more assistance from capitalists and offer as security the oil in tanks which is secured by insurance and guaranteed against leakage. The object of the Southern Improvement Company is said to be to sustain the Cleveland refineries and control the market by raising freight charges on all producers not selling to the monoply. They already begin to feel the opposition, as oil has been coming here for several days, which they feared to interfere with owing to the strong feeling in the oil regions. It is quite possible that the Company will be ordered to close up the tanks and leave the oil regions altogether. During the present combat work is dull and thousands of workmen are idle.

THIERS' TENURE.

FRANCE.

Cowardly Assassins Shot—Thiers on Catholicism—Death of Hon. George Eustis—Bazaine.

PARIS, March 16.—The Commissioner of Pardons having rejected the appeals of Feder, Questet and Girard, three Communists convicted of murdering hostages, they were shot this morning at Sartory.

President Thiers, at a reception yesterday, spoke upon the Roman question. In his remarks he maintained that Catholicism is a tradition and an element of strength to France.

A dispatch from Cannes announces the death in that town of George Eustis, formerly a member of Congress from Louisiana, and later private secretary to Slidell when he was Confederate Commissioner to France.

The Assembly Committee submit a report to the Assembly, recommending that Marshal Bazaine be court martialed for his surrender of Metz.

The Late War with Germany.

PARIS, March 16.—The Duc De Grammont has issued a pamphlet reviewing the recent struggle between France and Germany, and showing that Bismarck had determined upon going to war.

The Assembly.

PARIS, March 16.—The Assembly Committee on the Defence of Paris condemn the present system of fortifications around the city. The Government has resolved to fortify the points occupied by the Germans during the siege of the capital.

At the session of the Assembly to-day, Thiers, in a speech, insisted that the Committee on the Budget should promptly decide on the question of new taxation. The delay of the Committee in making their report was paralyzing the Government and trade of the country. Thiers also presented the definite proposal of the Government for raising fifty-five million francs by taxation on textiles, and fifty-six millions on other raw materials. The proposal of the Government gave rise to a warm debate.

Personal.

PARIS, March 16—M. Cochin prefect of the Department of the Seine et Oise is dead.

Mr. Cremer has challenged M. Guisset to fight a duel.

War Estimates—Pere Hyacinthe Eclipsed.

PARIS, March 17.—A compromise has been effected between Thiers and the Budget Committee on War Estimates, which are reduced 19,000,000 francs.

Pere Jungua, a priest of Bordeaux, having been prosecuted for writings pronounced by his superiors to be against religion, has addressed a letter to Monsigneur Dornet, Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux, in defense of his orthodoxy. He declares that those who accept the doctrine of Papal infallibility no longer belong to the true church, and maintains that he and other priests, who reject that doctrine, are depositaries of the traditions of the primitive universal church. Pere Jungua is organizing a committee of action, corresponding with similar committees in France and foreign countries, and intends to make a direct appeal to the people of Bordeaux.

ENGLAND.

A Man-of-War Ashore—A Diplomatic Canard.

LONDON, March 16.—A telegram from Valleta, Malta, reports that the British scion-plated man-of-war, "Lord Clyde," of 23 guns, and 4,067 tons burden, is ashore in the Mediterranean near Pantellaria. The naval authorities at Valleta will send assistance to the "Lord Clyde."

The Marquis Cadorna Italian Minister to England, denies that he intends to resign and return to Italy.

Communism Remembered—Railroad Accident.

LONDON, March 17.—A meeting will be held to-morrow night in this city at St. George's Hall, to commemorate the anniversary of the Communist uprising in Paris.

A coal train ran off the track yesterday near Cardiff. A railway guard was killed. Thirty cars were wrecked and a cottage near the track demolished.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Fish's Reply in Cabinet.

LONDON, March 17.—The London *Observer* states that at a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, the American reply to Lord Granville's note was read, and discussed. It produced a favorable impression and was regarded as furnishing an opening for further negotiations on the basis of the arrangements provided by the treaty of Washington.

No Difficulty Apprehended.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—No official information has been communicated as yet, as to the spirit in which the letter of Secretary Fish to Earl Granville has been received. Gentlemen in high official position, however, think that the conflicting views of the two Governments will be reconciled.

ITALY.

Louis Noir and Victor Emanuel.

ROME, March 16.—Prince Napoleon, who is now in this city, had an interview to-day with His Majesty King Victor Emanuel.

An Ovation to the Memory of Mazzini.

ROME, March 17.—The demonstration in honor of the memory of Joseph Mazzini took place to-day and was a great success. An immense procession, including all workingmen's societies, with banners, flags and bands of music, carried the bust of the deceased patriot through the principal streets to the Capitol, where it was deposited with imposing ceremonies and eulogistic speeches. Good order was maintained throughout the proceedings.

GERMANY.

Anti-Infallibilists Excommunicated.

BERLIN, March 16.—The Archbishop of Cologne has formally excommunicated Professors Hilgers, Knoadthurg and Rusch of the University of Bonn, for their rejection of the dogma of Papal infallibility.

SPAIN.

Montpensier a Malcontent.

MADRID, March 16.—The Duke De Montpensier refuses to become a candidate for the Cortes at the forthcoming elections.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, March 16.—Consols, money, 92¾; account 92⅝a92¾; 5-20s, '62, 92⅝; '65, 93⅝; '67 92⅞; 10-40s 89¼.

PARIS, March 16.—Rentes 56 francs 60 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—Cotton firm; middling upland 11s. Wheat 11s 6d; red winter 11s 4d. Flour 25a26s. Lard 41s 9d.

POLITICAL.

Radical Thieving in New York.

ALBANY, March 14.—In an examination made by the Postage Stamp Committee, French testified that Cashman, the former clerk of the House, furnished him fifty dollars worth of one cent stamps at the expense of the county. By instructions of the Deputy Postmaster a subordinate expended $7,000 worth of stamps on documents and bundles from the Legislature. He stamped everything for the Legislators, *Evening Journal* Almanacs by the wagon load, packages of dirty linen and dirty stockings. Ex-Clerk Terwilliger said he did not have his accounts, but thought the State lost nothing in these transactions. He gave stamps to Senators without charge. It will be remembered that Terwilliger was formerly chief clerk to Collector Murphy.

Grant's Banditti in Louisiana.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, in an expression of his views on Louisiana politics, says that the Administration party in that State is confined to Collector Casey and his adherents, who are holding Federal offices; that the retention of Casey and Packard disgusted Longstreet so that he was obliged to resign, that these Federal officials are engaged in all sorts of corrupt schemes; that Casey made it a point to get an interest in all the companies which obtain privileges from the Legislature. Among the bills in which he is interested are the Levee bill, the Levee Shed bill, and the Warehouse bill. The man named to succeed Longstreet is Parker, a brother-in-law of Ben. Butler. The opposition to Grant will increase at the South unless he changes his course. If the Cincinnati Convention act wisely its nominations will receive the support of Louisiana.

Missouri Delegates to the Liberal Convention.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—The committee appointed by the Liberal Republican mass meeting, held at Jefferson City on January 24, to select thirty delegates to the Liberal National Mass Convention, to be held at Cincinnati on the 1st of May, have reported the list of delegates. Among them are Senator Schurz, Gov. Brown, Gen. John McNeil, Chas. P. Johnson, Enos Clark, Henry C. Haastick, all of St. Louis; ex-Congressman George W. Anderson, and quite a number of members of the Legislature. Among the alternates are Lieutenant Governor Gravely, Secretary of State Wright, ex-Congressman Joel F. Asper, and several members of the Legislature.

On the Fence.

CLVELAND, March 14.—Quite a large meeting of colored voters was held in this city yesterday. Resolutions were adopted, approving the administration of Gen. Grant, asking for a proportionate enjoyment, by colored citizens, of the offices, emoluments and gifts in the hands of the people, and endorsing the late action of Charles Sumner and those who acted with him.

Rhode Island Instructs for Grant and Colfax.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 14.—The State Convention assembled here to-day. General Burnside was made permanent president. Resolutions were adopted recommending the renomination of Grant and Colfax.

Seth Paddleford, the present incumbent, was renominated for Governor, on the first formal ballot, and Pardan H. Stevens for Lieutenant Governor.

Anti-Grant Convention in West Virginia.

A *Herald's* Washington dispatch says that an Anti-Grant Convention is to be held at Parkersburg, West Virginia, on the 18th of April. The movement, it is understood, is to be in the interest of Judge Chase. A declaration of principles has been agreed upon and the originators will designate the new party by the name of the Democratic-Republican party.

Strength of the Liberal Movement.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, arrived here last night to consult with the leaders of the Liberal movement in regard to the May Convention. In an interview with a reporter of the *Times and Chronicle* he named Garfield of Ohio, and Dawes of Massachusetts, and leading Republican members of the House, who were known to be secretly in sympathy with the Anti-Grant movement in the Republican party. He says Trumbull is his first choice for the Presidency, but that the Convention here will probably decide on Davis.

Ulysses as a Lover of the Drama.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Jay Gould, in his testimony last evening, said that in 1869 he saw President Grant and Judge Barnard at the play of Twelve Temptations; had seen the President in a box with Colonel James Fisk and different bankers of this city; had been requested to furnish any accounts they had with Cardozo, Barnard and a number of others.

A Plea for the Cincinnati Convention.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The *Evening Post* editorially says that Sumner will give quite a character to the Cincinnati convention, and it trusts that the meeting at that city will be the most influential popular gatering of the year, and that its course will be such as to determine the success of the Republican party.

Dawes and Garfield On the Fence.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Inquiry having been made concerning the views of Hon. Messrs. Dawes and Garfield respecting the Cincinnati Convention, it is ascertained that Dawes to-day said to a Senator that while he had no political sympathy with the minority of the Republicans in the Senate, the course of the majority towards them concerning the investigation into the alleged abuses had excited his personal sympathy. Garfield said that, while not aware that he had said anything that could be construed in hostility towards General Grant, he likewise, had been always in favor of investigation into the charges against public officers.

A Snub to Senator Sumner.

BOSTON, March 16.—The Massachusetts State Central Committee to-day fixed upon the tenth of April and Worcester as the time and place for holding the State Convention to choose delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia. It was voted to invite Senator Wilson to preside.

Summer's Mouthpiece.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—The *Times and Chronicle* this afternoon publishes a denial, which it says is upon the authority of Senator Sumner, to the effect that he has neither consented nor has he been asked to preside over the Cincinnati Convention, and that with his present opinion will decline to do anything of the kind.

Carpet-Baggism with a Vengeance.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—The *Picayune* says that the news of the appointment of J. M. G. Parker, Surveyor of Customs, *vice* Longstreet, has fallen like a bombshell among the ranks of the Republicans. Senator Ingraham and Representatives Burchard and Lott have gone to Washington to protest against the imposition of another carpet-bagger upon the people of Louisiana. The feeling among the colored Republicans at the appointment is said to be the more bitter because they have been led to believe that corruption, known as carpet-baggism, was defunct, and had sloughed off from the bone of contention. ironically known as the State of Louisiana. Parker is flagrantly carpet-baggerish in his character. It is asserted that he resides with his family in Lowell, Massachusetts, that his residence in New Orleans has been little more than nominal since the spring of 1870. He has not, until a few weeks ago, put in an appearance in his so-called adopted home.

Tipton on the Situation.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—The *Times and Chronicle*, in an interview with Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, makes that Senator express the belief that Davis will be the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention in May; also a preference for Trumbull. The Senator is represented as saying that Chief Justice Mason and Governor Butler, of Nebraska, are in sympathy with the convention, and that Senator Logan is counted on, and that positive assurances have been received that Voorhees and Hendricks, of Indtana, will co-operate with and support the movement. He says further that there are assurances of a large delegation from the South. The Senater left to-day for home. He received quite a number of calls while here.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Naval officer Laflin, of New York, was before the Committee of Investigation into the Custom House Frauds this morning. He testified that

Errors Occurred in His Office

during eight months aggregating $1,000,000. The errors against the Government amounted to $400,000. The Naval officer, he said, exercised supervision over the Collector's office.

Senator Bayard asked witness whether patronage had been used as an instrument for controlling the Republican State Convention. He replied that it had not been in his office. He had no knowledge that the patronage of the Custom House was used to control the primary election.

On cross-examination by Senator Howe, he said when at the State Convention in 1870, he supported Horace Greeley for Governor. So far as he knew the Custom House officers then there did the same. He had neither made nor promised to make any

Appointments as a Reward

for political services rendered at the last State Convention. Senator Conkling had never intimated a desire that he should remove or appoint a single person to office in his department.

On the question of moieties witness said that during the time he had been in office, he thought a year next month, his share was $18,000. Similar sums were paid to the collector and surveyor,

The Informer Got as Much as All Three Together.

Senator Howe also interogated regarding political influences, during which examination he said a large majority at the last Republican State Convention were in favor of the views entertained by Custom House officers, but the day after a change took place, the majority being reduced.

On further examination, in reply to Senator Casserly, witness said he believed that money was used by the Tammany Republican Committee.

The Committee then adjourned till to-morrow.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS

Expenses of Special Agents.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Custom House Investigating Committee to-day examined Special Treasury Agent Frank Howe. He testified at length in regard to the working of the system, when charges were made against the merchants of New York for defrauding the revenue. There had been fifteen cases of seizures of books and papers since he had been in office. He could not recollect the cases or names of the parties. He never compromised the cases; had no power to do so.

The entire expenses of fifty-three special agents for the year, including the Supervising agent at Washington, were $60 000, $40,000 of which sum was spent by traveling and contingent expenses. During that period over one million dollars had been paid into the treasury, and suits involving double that sum are pending.

The Committee adjourned.

A ROW IN THE RANKS.

The Radical "Man and Brother" Hankereth After the Pap—Grant in Bad Odor in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—The *Times* says: There is great agitation among the colored adherents of Gen. Grant in and about the Custom House, all produced by the appointment of that very decided specimen of the Caucasian branch of the party, J. M. G. Parker, as Surveyor of the Port *vice* Longstreet.

There is a very bitter opposition to this nomination, not so much on personal grounds as the superior claims of the colored portion of the party, which embraces nineteen twentieths of other voters, upon whom Grant must rely for his election in this State.

Internal Revenue Assessor Joubert insists upon the claims of the African race.

BURSTING THE RINGS.

Erie, Pa., Takes Up the Good Work of Reform.

ERIE, March 16.—Charles M. Reed, Esq., son of the late General Charles M. Reed, was elected Mayor of this city yesterday without opposition. Mr. Reed is the representative of an estate of several millions, and pledges himself to use his influence and means to facilitate direct railroad communication to the oil and coal regions, and to develop the manufacturing interests of the city. The anti-ring tickets in the several wards were elected by large majorities

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

Success of the Ring Candidate by a Reduced Majority.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—The election of State Senator for the Fifth district on the 15th inst., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Evans, resulted in the return of Waddell, Republican, by 700 majority.

BUFFALO, March 17.—The Ohio street elevator, owned by the Erie Railroad Company, and leased to Clark, Townsend & Co., was wholly burned this morning, together with fifty-three thousand bushels of grain. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary. There was no insurance on the elevator. The grain was fully insured. The loss on the building is one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

PERSONAL.

During the performance of a play for the benefit of the Woman's Home, in Newark, N. J., on Friday night, and in which a large number of little boys and girls participated, two of the girls' dresses caught fire from the stage lights. There was a scene of the wildest excitement for a short time. The fire was put out, but one of the girls was seriously burned.

The Committee of Ways and Means have not yet completed the tariff bill. It will not probably be reported until toward the close of the present month. The members say that they will not have time to revise the tariff throughly during the present session, but will report changes in some of the principal articles and enlarge the free list on the basis recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury.

From testimony taken by the New York Senate Committee in the case of Senator James Wood, Tweed said Wood was elected in 1870 in opposition to the Erie candidates, notwithstanding Gould came to Wood and "lent" him $10,000, then Tweed "lent" him $50,000, whereupon Wood voted according to the wishes of Tweed.

The Sheriff of New York, at the request of the directors of the company, has allowed the Staten Island ferry boats to run until to-day, when, if the claims of the sufferers by the Westfield explosion are not paid, an attachment will be issued.

Six or seven additional witnesses have been summoned from New York to appear before the Custom House Committee. None of the testimony has yet been officially printed, but the committee on Saturday passed a resolution with that view.

The jury in the celebrated Jumel will case, on trial in New York, reported on Saturday that there was no possibility of their agreeing, and they were discharged. It is understood that they stood eight for the plaintiff and three for the defendant.

J. R. Dillon, of New York, President of the Society for the Suppression of Obscene Literature, is in Washington for the purpose of having the law regarding this subject amended so as to make the penalties more severe.

It is stated that full twelve million dollars of Erie stock is now under control of Jay Gould. Half of it is his private property. It is rumored that he retired from the board merely to be enabled to renew the fight.

It is announced that the New York *Herald's* North Carolina correspondent has been captured by the Lowry gang, who say they will not hurt him, but will keep him for a week. Boss Strong is not dead.

Horace Greeley, in an editorial on the Cincinnati Convention, says that if free trade is to be made a plank in the platform he asks to be counted out. All he asks is that there be left a freedom to all classes on economic questions.

Domingo Giral, whose sentence of death was commuted to imprisonment for life, and Dr. Howard left Havana on Friday for Centa, a Spanish penal settlement on the west coast of Africa.

It appeared from what the foreman of the Government printing office said to the committee that the Ku Klux testimony will make ten volumes of from 600 to 700 pages each.

A majority of the Massachusetts Legislative Committee on the subject have reported a resolution to amend the Constitution so as to give women the right to vote and hold office.

The special agent of the Pethersbridge Postoffice Department has concluded an investigation into the conduct of the Richmond Postoffice.

TheSwiss engineers Naaff, Riggenback and Zschokke are about to construct a railway to the summit of Mount Vesuvius, similar to that at Mount Washington.

A Washington special says that Charles Sumner has consented to attend the Cincinnati Convention and preside over its deliberations.

Silver coin has become a nuisance in San Francisco. The mint officials refuse to receive it.

Elizabeth Hoare was burned to death in Brooklyn on Friday. She had taken liquor and fallen on the stove.

WAIFS BY WIRE.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, March 16.—A private letter received in this city to-night from Fort Randall, Dakota, says that a few days since a party of five Indians arrived from the Black Hills who had in their possession double nuggets of gold and considerable quartz. An officer at the Fort tried to buy the gold for the purpose of sending it to his friends as specimens but the Indians refused to part with it. The writer says that there is considerable interest there among the citizens and soldiers over the recent discoveries in the Black Hills, and a party there who wish to join the expedition which is being fitted out at this place.

NEW YORK, March 16.—A special from Matamoras says: General Mejia, the Mexican Minister of War, telegraphs the recapture of Zacatecas, from the city of Mexico, on the 4th. He had received an official telegram from General Rocha, dated in Zacatecas. In approaching the city Rocha encountered the rebels under Trevino, on the hills in the vicinity. He immediately attacked and routed them, capturing all their infantry and artillery trains, and a great number of prisoners. His cavalry alone escaped. The Government horse were in pursuit.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—The jail at Palmyra, Misrouri, was broken open on Thursday night and all the prisoners escaped but one, who refused to leave. Among those escaped is Ambrose Coe, who last summer murdered Miss Abbie Summers, formerly of Quincy, Illinois. It is believed that Coe's friends were instrumental in his escape.

SPRINGFIELD, March 16.—This morning a train was thrown from the track by a broken rail and the smoking car went down an embankment fifteen feet. Twenty persons were in it more or less of whom were injured, but probably none fatally.

MADISON, WIS., March 16.—The temperance bill, after being amended exempting native wines made from grapes grown by manufacturers, was passed by a vote of 18 to 11, and only needs the Governor's approval to become a law.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—One thousand Apaches, lately on the reservation, are now on the war-path in Arizona. General Crook started for Tonto Basin with friendly Hulapais for scouts.

MADISON, WIS., March 16.—A man named Alex. Campbell and his wife, old residents of Poplar Grove, Ill., were poisoned yesterday by drinking aconite which was given them in mistake by a druggist of this place for whisky.

BUFFALO, March 161—16,000 bushels of wheat, 19,000 bushels of corn and 19,000 bushels of oats were destroyed by fire in the Ohio Elevator this morning.

NEW YORK, March 17.—About sixty thousand men will join in the procession St. Patrick's day, and fifty bands of music. The military will number six thousand.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The "Wearing of the Green" Yesterday—Imposing Demonstration—Civic and Military Display—Three Thousand Irishmen in Line.

The formal celebration of St. Patrick's Day took place yesterday, and was, in point of numbers, enthusiasm and decorum a decided improvement on the celebration of St. Patrick's Day here in previous years.

The day was all that could be desired and was in pleasant contrast to the dismal, unpropitious weather on last St. Patrick's Day. At an early hour the civil and religious delegations, accompanied by bands of music, assembled at the Cathedral, where High Mass was celebrated, and an interesting sketch of the life and labors of the great Apostle of the Irish Nation was delivered by Father Hickey. After the religious service, the societies were formed in front of the Cathedral by Chief Marshal Crowley, assisted by Thos Murray and Andrew B. H. Hayden.

After considerable delay the procession was moved about twelve o'clock, right resting on Webster street, and marched over the route previously designated in the following order:

Detachment of Police, five deep, under Lieut. Pender.

Companies B and C. Irish Infantry, under the command of Captain McCloskey, accompanied by the Drum Corps of the Irish Battalion, and carrying handsome American and Irish colors. The infantry moved in admirable order and kept step to the music of "Garryowen" and the "Wearing of the Green," in splendid style.

Next followed the Chief Marshall, Lieut. M. Crowley, dressed in the uniform of a French Marshall, cocked hat, green plume and epauletts, and emblazoned with gold lace and a handsome emerald badge, and mounted on a superb grey charger. On each side were the Assistant Grand Marshals, A. B. Hayden and Thos. Murray, mounted on spirited steeds, and dressed in dark blue uniforms with epauletts, and bedecked with green badges.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, Pittsburgh., wearing handsome green sashes, trimmed with silver lace and rosetts, and preceded by the Washington Cornet Band, came next.

The A. O. H. carried the American colors, and a handsome green flag, on which was emblazoned the "Harp that once through Tara's Halls the soul of music shed." The Hibernians were under the Marshalship of James Devery, assisted by the following AIDS—Edward Kinnan, Jas. Freel, Martin Carney, Arthur Holland, J. J. McGuire, Francis Kerrigan, Francis McDonald, Henry Doyle, Owen Downs, Hugh Grant, Peter McCafferty, Peter Reilly, Peter Devine, Joseph Gibbons, Thos. O'Neil, William Connolly, Edward Sweeny, Edward O'Brien, Edward O'Malley.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, Irwin's Station, wearing green sashes and carrying a handsome green flag, followed.

MARSHAL—John Vallaly.

AIDS—James McCann, Edward Bell.

LINE AIDS—Thos. H. Carroll, Bernard Malone, Andrew Hopkins, John Golden, Patrick Foley, Michael Toney, Thos. Feely, Daniel O. Laughlin, John McMahon, Patrick O'Brien, John Gordon, Wm. Clifferty, Toney McIntire, Michael Mellett, Michael Powers, John Ward, James McGovern, Patrick Reardon, John Maddon, J. Boyd, John Griffin, Patrick White, William Barry, Edward Hogan, John Barry, J. J. Donovan.

The Hibernians turned out about twelve hundred strong, and presented a decidedly handsome appearance.

Brotherhood of St. Joseph, headed by the Cathedral Band, numbering thirty-seven pieces, and presenting an attractive appearance. The Society numbering three hundred, under the command of Marshal James Jackson, came next. They wore purple velvet sashes, trimmed with silver lace and green rosettes, carrying a handsome banner.

The Association of St. Mary's, from the Point Chapel, numbering three hundred and fifty, wearing green sashes, under Marshal M. Logan, came next, and made a creditable display. They were preceded by the St. Bridget's Silver Cornet Band—twenty-four pieces. The band was one of the finest in the procession, and attracted general attention by their handsome new "rig" and musical proficiency.

St. Malachi's Temperance and Benevolent Societies, several hundred strong, preceded by the St. Patrick's Cornet Band, the former under the Marshalship of Jno. Gallagher, and the latter commanded by John Gering, came next, and made a fine display.

St. James Society, of Temperanceville, followed, under Marshal Peter Carlin. The members of this delegation wore pink sashes, carried a handsome banner, and made a creditable appearance.

St. Patrick's of Brownstown, under the Marshalship of John McTiernan, numbered, together with the South Side delegation, five hundred members, and wore green sashes, tastefully decorated.

Citizens' delegation from the Ninth Ward, Allegheny, under Marshal McDermott, turned out several hundred strong, "wearing the green."

The delegation was preceded by the Olympic Band, of Manchester, wearing burnished steel cuirassiers hats, presented a very novel and handsome appearance.

The Michael Barrett Club, of Allegheny, two hundred strong, were next in order, preceded by the M. Callow Club, of Allegheny. This delegation presented a fine appearance, and wore green sashes, with "red white and blue" rosetts.

A cavalcade of the Irish confederation of Allegheny City, under Marshal MacMahon, turned out three hundred strong, and attracted much attention. Both horses and riders were decorated with emerald badges and rosetts.

Messrs. P. and C. McKeefrey were in line as delegates of the St. Bridget's Association, of St. Bridget's Church.

A long line of carriages filled with citizens decorated with green badges closed procession, which was the largest and most orderly ever held in Pittsburgh.

The arrangements and details of the procession were admirably carried out, and reflected great credit on the Chief Marshal, Lieut. Crowley, and his efficient staff of aids.

The procession was over three hours in marching over the route, and numbered about three thousand, but there were at some points on the line as many "wearers of the green" lining the pavements as there were in the procession. There is no reason why Pittsburgh should not turn out ten thousand on next St. Patrick's Day instead of three thousand. The men are here, and under proper management like yesterday, the display ought to be grand and immense in proportion to their numbers.

During the parade the procession halted some fifteen minutes in front of THE POST building, and the bands tendered a serenade, playing in their usual surpassing style the popular medley of "We Parted by the River Side," and "Thy Bright Smiles Haunt me Still," and wound up with "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning."

The thoroughfares along the line of the procession were densely crowded with spectators, many of whom testified their appreciation of the day and the occasion by the waving of handkerchiefs and the display of bunting with emerald streamers.

The Mayor of Allegheny detached a special force of police to escort the procession over the Allegheny route.

The whole affair was characterized by good order, and great enthusiasm was manifested by processionists and spectators alike.

After the procession disbanded the Ancient Order of Hibernians repaired to Lafayette Hall and sat down to a sumptuous spread, to which ample justice was done by the tired processionists.

In the evening a grand ball and banquet was given at Lafayette Hall. The hall was literally packed from pit to dome with a surging mass of ladies and gentlemen, beguiling the fleeting hours with their terpsichorean evolutions. The ball was a scene of uninterrupted gaiety, where youth and beauty met to

"Chase the glowing hours with flying feet."

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Notice.

Messrs. John Reichenbach & Co., No. 11 Market street, have received their tenth patent right of an artificial leg a few days ago, which is the best, lighest, and a neater leg than any other ever made. It is beautifully enameled, weighs from 2½ to 3 pounds, and is twenty five per cent. cheaper than any other firm can afford to make one for. Any person in need of such a leg, and use the same, will find that he or she can walk without a cane, pain, bruises, or even being noticed that it is an artificial limb. Ladies' legs very light. No satisfaction, no charges.

Also ruptures can be cured within six weeks. No cure, no charge.

They manufacture every article in this line; machines for bended knees, knock knees, club feet, disease of the spine, &c.

M. E. CONFERENCE.

Sixth and Last Day's Proceedings—Appointments for the Ensuing Year.

Conference re-assembled at ten o'clock yesterday morning, Bishop Simpson in the chair.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. D. Hess.

There being no further business, the Bishop read the hymn commencing "And let our bodies part," which the members of the Conference and the audience joined in singing.

Bishop Simpson, after making a few remarks pertinant to the ministerial changes, announced the following appointments for the ensuing year:

WEST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

Rev. S. W. Minor, Presiding Elder. Liberty street, L. M. Gardner; Ames Church, E. R. Jones; Temperanceville, R. T. Miller; Mansfield, J. H. Hollingshead; Chartiers, T. Storer; Knowlson's, L. H. Baker; Washington, H. C. Beacom; Noblestown and Fayette, J. R. Keyes; Florence, M. M. Sweeney; Georgetown, Jos. Gledhill, M. C. Harris; Wellsburg, S. H. Cravens; Franklin, G. B. Hudson; Independence, N. B. Stewart; Claysville, E. J. Smith; Canonsburg, C. M. Westlake; Davidson, Jos. E. Wright; Peters' Creek, C. H. Edwards; Mt. Washington, M. S. Kendig; Phillipsburg, J. F. Huddleston; Shousetown, J. Dillon.

Warner Long, Chaplain to Western Seamen's Friend Society, and member of Liberty street Quarterly Conference.

A. L. Long, Missionary to Bulgaria.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

Dr. Hiram Miller, Presiding Elder. Wesley Chapel, Geo. W. Cranage; Trinity, Thomas McCleary; Carson Street, E. Williams; Birmingham, L. McGuire; Walton Church, David Hess; Pine Run, W. P. Blackburn; Monongahela City, S. M. Hickman; Monongahela Circuit, James Mechem; Bentleysville, John Huston; California and Greenfield, W. Johnson; Bealsville, J. L. Stiffey; Fayette City and Little Redstone, J. G. Gogley; Redstone, R. J. White; West Bend, T. Patterson; Carmichael's, G. W. Baker; Waynesburg, Joseph H. Henry; Hopewell and Simpson, W. L. McGrew; Pleasant Valley, E. M. Williams, Greensboro, J. E. Williams; Whitely, to be supplied.

SOUTHEAST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

L. R. Beacom, Presiding Elder. Smithfield street, A. B. Leonard; Centenary, R. Hamilton; Braddock's Field, R. Morrow; McKeesport, D. A. McCready; Elizabeth, C. W. Scott; Rostraver, R. M. Freshwater; Bellevernon, E. B. Griffen; Brownsville, Josiah Mansell; Bridgeport, H. J. Smith; Uniontown, A. B. Castle; Connellsville, T. H. Wilkenson; West Newton, J. J. Hays; Mount Pleasant, M. McK. Garrett, S. Wakefield; Addison, S. T. Mitchell; Ligonier, A. P. Leonard; Unity, H. Appleton; Somerset, W. A. Stuart; Davis and Greenoch, J. McIntire; Donegal, John A. Hunter; New Lexington, Sylvus Lane; Fayette Circuit, D. J. Davis; Youghiogheny—To be supplied. Joseph Horner, Agent of the Book Depository at Pittsburgh, and member of the Smithfield street Quarterly Conference.

EAST BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT.

Hiram Sinsibaugh, Presiding Elder. Emory, W. A. Davidson, A. J. Rich, supernamerary; Butler street, W. B. Watkins; Pennsylvania avenue, M. J. Montgomery; St. Paul's and Homewood, M. W. Dallas; Wilkinsburg, Wesley Smith; Turtle Creek, W. D. Slease; Irwin's, J. H. Konkle, J. W. Miles; Miller's, John W. McIntyre; Penn, S. Keebler; Greensburg, W. W. Roup; Latrobe, James F. Jones; New Derry, Ashbury C. Johnson; Blairsville, John Grant; Homer and Blacklick, Richard Jordan; Livermore, Thomas J. Kurtz; Indiana, M. J. Sleppy; New Florence and Bolivar, John T. Riley; Armah, Jas. N. Pershing; Coopersdale, W. D. Stevens; Johnstown, James A. Miller; Wilmore, John S. Wakefield; Belsano, to supplied.

NORTH PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

R. L. Miller, Presiding Elder; Christ Church, to be supplied; City Missions, J. C. High; Union Centenary, J. J. McIllyar; Tarentum, F. W. Vertican; Bethel, A. H. Norcross; Union and Emory, J. R. Roller; Millerstown, J. B. Gray; Freeport, J. B. Uber; Harmony, J. Z. Moore; Butler, D. M. Hollister; Kittanning, N. G. Miller; Elderton, B. T. Thomas; Dayton, John F. Core; Marchand, John A. Danks, Mechanicsville and Greenville, Geo. Crook; Plumville, W. L. S. Cutts; Apollo, C. W. Miller; Sandy Creek, M. B. Pugh; Smithport, J. R. Slease; Brownsdale, Henry Long; Leechburg, George Orbin; Knox, Nelson Davis; Worthington, To be supplied.

Dr. I. C. Pershing—President Pittsburgh Female College, and member of Christ Church Quarterly Conference.

Dr. George Loomis—President of Allegheny College, and member of Christ Church Quarterly Conference.

ALLEGHENY DISTRICT.

J. W. Baker, Presiding Elder; Beaver street, C. W. Smith; South Common, T. N. Boyle; North Avenue, C. A. Holmes; Union M. E. C., I. N. Baird; Simpson Chapel, N. P. Kerr; Wood's Run, M. L. Weakley; Allegheny Circuit, J. M. Swan; Sewickleyvill Station, J. R. Mills; Sewickley Circuit, S. G. Miller; Freedom, Joseph Hollingshead; Unionville and Concord—John McCarty; Beaver, W. H. Locke; Bridgewater, D. L. Dempsey; Rochester, T. S. Hodgson; New Brighton, J. L. Deems; Beaver Falls, W. B. Grace; Darlington and Douthetts, To be supplied, Leetonia, J. Coil; Columbiana, W Darby; Salem, W. Lynch; S. H. Nesbitt, editor of the *Pittsburgh Christian Advocate* and member of the South Common Quarterly Conference; Charles Thorn, agent of the Pennsylvania Bible Society and member of the Sewickleyville Quarterly Conference; J. A. Swaney, missionary to South America and member of the Beaver st. Quarterly Conference; R. T. Taylor, President of the Beaver Female Seminary and member of the Beaver Quarterly Conference.

CANTON DISTRICT.

Dr. Wm. Hunter, Presiding Elder. Canton, First Church, A. J. Endsley, W. K. Brown; Canton, Second Church, Sheridan Baker; Massillon, Ezra Hingeley; Greentown, Charles McCaslin; Marlboro, J. W. Shirer; Alliance, S. P. Wolf; Mount Union, Wm. Cox; Damascoville, J. M. Bray; New Lisbon, S. Y. Kennedy; Elkton, J. D. Legget; Hanoverton, John Wright; Salineville, A. J. Lane; Carrollton, Richard Cartwright; Minerva, G. W. Johnson; Malvern, Manion J. Stutts; Sandy Valley, to be supplied; Waynesburg; A. E. Ward; Sandyville, H. W. Steward; New Cumberland, J. S. Winters; Philadelphia Plains, G. D. Kinnear; O. N. Hartshorn, President of Mount Union College, member of Mount Union Quarterly Conference.

STUBENVILLE DISTRICT.

John Williams, Presiding Elder. Kramer, J. S. Bracken; Hamline, H. L. Chapman; Finley, S. A. Lowman; Thompson, Walter Brown; Wellsville, Joseph M. Carr; East Liverpool, W. P. Turner; Richmond, Edward Ellison; Harlem Springs, Geo. W. Dennis; Wintersville, Alexander Scott; Smithfield, John Conner; Bloomfield, O. S. Sachtel, New Somerset, J. Q. A. Miller; Leesburgh, D. K. Stevenson; New Market, P. G. Edmonds, Leavittsville, J. H. White; Hammonsville and Irondale, J. R. Thompson; East Springfield, W. L. Dixon; Smith's Ferry, J. B. Wallace; Unionport, Wm. H. Reder; Mount Hope, R. S. Hogue. Theodore N. Eaton Professor in New Market College and member of the New Market Quarterly Conference.

CAMBRIDGE DISTRICT.

A. L. Petty, Presiding Elder. Cambridge, S. C. Crouse; New Philadelphia, I. A. Pearce; Coshocton, J. D. Vail; Cadiz, B. E. Edgell; Asbury, J. Drummond; Mortins, J. C. Castle; Uhrichsville, J. J. Moffit; Gnadenhutten, M. M. Eaton; Winchester, J. E. Storkey; Washington, David Rhodes; Adamsville, J. W. Toland, J. C. Russell; East Plainfield, J. H. Ekey, A. V. Galbraith; Milnersville, John W. Weaver; Liberty, H. W. Rader; Deersville, David Gordon; Starkey, A. Gallagher; Bethel, H. B. Edwards; New Athens, T. W. Anderson; Warrenton, J. W. Kessler; West Wheeling and Mount Pleasant, Wm. Peregay.

BARNESVILLE DISTRICT.

Sylvster Burt, Presiding Elder. Barnesville, J. S. Lemmon; Bridgeport, T. M. Hudson; Bellaire, J. H. Rodgers; St. Clairsville, Wm. F. Lauck; Fairview, J. Stevens; Morristown, J. E. Hollister, J. R. Cooper; Woodsfield, B. F. Beazell; Somerton, M. J. Ingram; Williamsburg, H. H. Pershing; Hendrysburg, C. H. Feitt; Bealsville, Wm. Gamble; Hannibal, E. D. Holtz; Clarington, R. B. Mansel; Centreville, J. Shaw, W. T. Kountz; Moorfield, W. F. Smith; Freeport, F. S. Swaney; Powhattan, John A. Wright; Antioch, John I. Wilson.

M'CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT.

A. W. Butts, Presiding Elder; McConnellsville, A. R. Chapman; Beverly, Theodore Finley; Unionville, W. N. Webster; Mt. Zion, T. C. Hatfield; Morgan, W. C. Worthington; Rich Hill, G. G. Watters; Bethel, L. B. King; Sonora, E B Webster; Duncan's Falls, R. S. Strahl; Senecaville, J. W. Touts, M. C. Grimes; Summerfield, J. N. McAbee, W. R. Barcus; Stafford, J. A. Sheets, one to be supplied; Caldwell, D. C. Knowles; Macksburg, F. D. Fast; Salem, A. D. McCormick; Lebanon, W. S. Cunningham, one to be supplied; Newport, J. H. Doan; Cow Run, to be supplied; Brownsville, W. Piggott.

Simpson W. Horner transferred to the West Wisconsin Conference.

After the reading of the appointments Conference adjourned finally, Bishop Simpson pronouncing the benediction.

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To Give an Idea

Of the wide-spread popularity which Arbuckle & Co.'s celebrated Roasted Coffees have attained, we quote the annexed article, under the caption of "Something Important to Coffee Drinkers," from the Cleveland *Daily Herald*:

The coffees roasted and prepared by Messrs. Arbuckles & Co., of Pittsburgh, have established a reputation equalled by no other brand in this or any other market. They have discovered a very superior mode of roasting, whereby the whole strength and aroma is retained, which gives them at least twenty per cent. more strength, and besides, are more delicious than any other coffees. Another great and valuable point is, they combine in its preparation the substance of eggs necessary for settling, which is an important item of economy. The Arbuckles & Co.'s coffees have but recently been introduced in this market by Messrs. F. M. Knight & Co., the general wholesale agents, and their sales in them are more than double the amount of all other grades combined. They are sold by Messrs. W. P. Southworth & Co., the People's grocery store, and that these extensive and popular dealers have taken hold of them is evidence of their superior merit. Every lover of good coffee should try at least one pound of the Arbuckles & Co. brand.

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Symptoms of Catarrh.

Discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, thick, mucous, purulent, offensive, &c. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, constant desire to clear nose and throat, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, &c. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. The proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by Druggists at 50 cents. 569

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Transforming the Complexion.

The transformations produced by Hagan's Magnolia Balm are quite as astonishing as any scene on the stage of a theatre. That famous beautifier, transmutes a sallow, peeky looking complexion, into one in which the lilly and the rose vie for admiration, and imparts to a dry, harsh skin, the softness of perfect loveliness. Tan and freckles, which country air and sunlight are pretty sure to produce, in spite of parasols and sundowns, are completely obliterated by it; while it has a perfectly magical effect in banishing undue redness, blotches and pimples from the skin. When the lady who has used it to remedy her complexional defects looks in the mirror, she is equally astonished and gratified at the improvements in her appearance. Every blemish has disappeared; her neck, arms and bosom, now rival in whiteness the snowy collar which encircles her throat, her cheek mantles with a peach-like bloom, and she is ready to invoke a blessing on the inventor of the article which has wrought such a delightful transformation.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	109⅞
United States 6s, 1881	114⅝ Bid
United States 6s (Coupons)	115⅝@115⅞
United States 5-20s, 1862	111⅝@111⅞
United States 5-20s, 1864	111⅝ Bid
United States 5-20s, 1865	112⅜@112⅝
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	110⅞@111⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867	112⅝ Bid
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons)	112⅝ Bid
United States 10-40s	107½@107⅝
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	108 @108¼
Currency Sixes	115⅝ Bid
New 5 Per Cents	109¼@109½

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, March 21, 1872.

REMARKS—Were we not fearful that the weather might go back on us, we would predict that spring had come at last, but we delay the announcement, being fearful of another snow storm. The weather yesterday was stormy, snowing and cold, but to-day it is bright and cheerful. We have little change to note in prices, the markets as a general thing ruling uniform. All the leading houses are amply prepared to meet any demands that may be made upon them on the opening of the spring trade, and will sell their goods and wares as low and on as reasonable terms as they can be had in the east.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last.

Flour, bbls	288
Wheat, sks	893
Butter, pks	90
Apples, bbls	93
Corn, sks	1,281
Oats, sks	878
Barley, sks	306
Bacon, tcs	62

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store, in a small way, the usual advance was obtained:

GROCERIES—The market since our last weekly review has ruled steady with a fair local demand. Country merchants have pretty much made up their minds that Pittsburgh is one of the cheapest and best grocery markets in the country. The result is they are making their purchases accordingly. We quote as follows:

COFFEE—Rio, choice, 25c; prime, 24c; good, 23½c; fair, 23c. Java, 28c. Roasted pure, 28c; lower grades, 29a27½c.

RAW SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11a11¼c; prime, 10a¾c; good, 10c; fair, 9½c, Choice Porto Rico, 10½c; prime, 10½c. Demerara—Choice, 11¾c; good, 11¼c.

REFINED SUGARS—Standard, Hards 13c; do A, 12⅝c; do B, 12½c; do ex. C, 12c; do C, 11⅞c; do C. yellow, 11⅞c. Chesapeake do ex. C, 11½c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Choice 70c; prime, 68c; good, 65c; fair, 60c.

SYRUPS—Fancy white drips, 75c; white honey, 65c; Havemeyer & Elder's, 65a67c; other grades, from 40a60c.

RICE—Carolina, choice, 9¼c; prime, 9¼c, good, 9c. Rangoon, 8a8½c. Patna, 8½a9c.

SPICES—Grain pepper, 22c; do Pimento, 16c; Cassia, 50c; Cloves, 26c; Nutmegs, $1 30.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The demand was fair and sales were regular; sugar cured hams at 12c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain 6½c; ribbed sides 7¾c; short rib, 8¼c; clear 8¾c; breakfast bacon 10½a11c; ham sausage 10c; dried beef 17c. Mess pork $14 50. Pigs feet $2 10. Lard, 9¾c per pound.

POTATOES—The receipts are increasing without any change in prices; we note sales of small lots of prime peach blows at 75a80c per bushel.

HAY—The demand is increasing; bailed reported at $23a25.

ASHES—Firm, with a good demand and light stocks to operate on; soda ash, common, 7c; refined, 8c; nitrate soda, 5½; pots, 10c; pearls, 11c.

APPLE BUTTER—Quiet with a good local demand, but no change in prices; we quote common to fair, 55a65c; prime to choice, 70a75c per gallon.

APPLES—The receipts have fallen off, still the market contains a fair supply. The current rates were, common to medium $3 50a4 50 per barrel; prime to choice $5a5 50 per bbl.

BUTTER—The demand for choice roll continues active, notwithstanding large receipts; all good parcels are readily taken at fair prices, viz: prime to choice roll 30a33c; common and mixed lots sold at a variety of prices.

BROOM CORN—The demand was moderate; the current rates are 5½, 8a9c per lb.

EGGS—The market was an active one, with liberal receipts by river and rail; we note sales at 20a22c per doz.

FEATHERS—In fair demand; we note sales of No. 1 live geese feathers at 72a74c to the trade; store lots sold at 76a80c per pound.

FLOUR—The market may be termed dull; prices have a decling tendency although no decline has yet taken place; we quote as follows in a jobbing way: Fair to good spring wheat, $7 40a7 60; choice, $7 50a7 80; fair to good red winter, $7 50a7 75; choice red, $7 85a8 00. Rye flour $5 25a5 50 per pound.

GRAIN—The market taken as a whole was a dull one; prices weak—we quote wheat—Red winter, $1 58a1 60; white, $1 63a1 65 per bushel. Oats—Market quiet; prices unchanged; sales by the car load of mixed at 47a48c; the usual advance from the store. Corn quiet and unchanged; the extreme prices are 58a60c; the supply just now exceeds the demand. Rye—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands; sales were reported at 87a98c per bushel. Barley—The offerings were light, spring is quoted at 75a80c; fall, 80a85c.

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PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, March 21, 1872.

REMARKS—The market continues to drag along slowly from day to day, prenting nothing very new or interesting. Prices have undergone no material change to note. Buyers are shy and careless about operating; we did not learn of any sales.

CRUDE.

The nominal rates for the various deliveries were as follows:

Spot	9½c
March	9½c
B. O. till July	11c
B. O. all year	12c

For prices in the oil regions see our despatches.

REFINED.

In the absence of sales we can only give the asking rates as follows for oil delivered east:

Spot	21c
March	21½c
April	22½c
May	23½c
June	24 c

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, March 20.—The *Courier* says: The market was very dull and quiet with a weaker feeling. We quote the following sales:

UPPER ROAD.

250 bbls		$3 55
500 "		3 55
500 "		3 55
500 "		3 57½
2,000 "	sellers 30 days	3 60

LOWER ROAD.

1,000 "		3 55
1,000 "		3 57½
1,000 "	buyers 1st 6m	4 25

Despatches from New York say the South Improvement Company is a dead dog.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Closing of the 19th. Market dull and nominal; crude in bulk about 12¾c; refined 22a22½c. Philadelphia market lower and unsettled with sales of 2,000 bbls refined, short delivery, at 21c.

ROUSEVILLE, March 20.—Market quiet and dull; held at $3 55.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 20.—Market quiet and firm at $3 65a3 70.

TITUSVILLE, March 20.—Market quiet and nominal; $3 57½ bid for spot.

OIL CITY, March 20.—The market was quiet; ordinary on lower road $3 57½; 47 gravity at Oil City $3 80.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Market quiet:

Standard White	21¼a21½c
Crude	11½c
Cases	26½c
April	22c
May	23c

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Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 20.—Wheat dull but firm; No 1 red winter held at $1 59; No 2, $1 40. Corn higher; held at 52c. Oats steady and firm at 42c. Refined Petroleum quiet; held at 21a21½c in car lots; 22½a23c in small lots.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
MONDAY, March 18, 1872.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were about 33 cars, or 600 head. In addition to these there were a few small lots driven from Washington and Butler counties, making in all probably some 650 head of cattle on sale this morning. In quality the offerings were fair, and among them we noticed some still fed cattle (very fine), the first that have been offered here this season. We noticed an absence of the more common grades, the droves generally being pretty even and consisting of medium to fair stock. The market this morning opened up slow and dull. Drovers in purchasing at Chicago last week had to pay prices from ¼c to ½c higher than the week before, and even at the advance, could hardly get a fair supply of suitable stock. The offerings here were not heavy, and drovers, after paying high prices in the West, were not disposed to sell quickly and endeavored to advance prices. The butchers, who for some time have had pretty much their own way, buying at about their own figures, were astonished, and judging from their manner almost horror struck at finding drovers ask this morning an advance of ½c over last week's figures. They were offish and held back, going from yard to yard pricing cattle, but finding a general advance at all the yards, and not willing to buy cattle at the increased price, they were very slow in making purchases; however, finding drovers inexorable, they submitted to their demands. The market, although a very slow one, was more satisfactory to the sellers of cattle than that of last week, the run not being so heavy, and the demand fully up to it. All the offerings were sold.

STOCKERS.

The offerings of stockers this week amounted to about four car loads, and in quality were rather common. Quite a number of farmers were in attendance this morning, and trade ruled fair. Everything offered changed hands at prices running from $4 65 to $5 per hundred. It seems our farmers want stock cattle badly but as yet are unwilling to pay prices; and about the time they conclude to do so stockers will have advanced so they cannot touch them, as when it gets near the grass season those who own them do not care whether they sell them or not.

HOG SALES.

J. & W. Rotchild sold 150 from $5a6.

G. Emerick sold 200 from $4 87a5 75.

F. Hector sold 120 from $5 25a5 75.

Keller & Beyers sold 45 from $4 75a5 60.

CATTLE SALES.

Jacob Lobeman sold 27 Chicago from $6 50a7 50.

Jacob Shamberg sold 28 Chicago from $5 65a7 25.

M. Kraus sold 1 car Chicago from $6 40a7 25.

Holmes & Hunter sold 52 head western stock from $4 65a7.

Peter Hartman sold 22 Chicago from $5 50a6 25.

M. Varner, 81 stockers and fat cattle, $4 25a7.

L. Shamberg, 1 car Ohio, $6a6 70.

Jacob Needy, 2 cars Ohio, $5 75a6 75.

S. Lowenstine, 18 Chicago, $5 62a675.

Saddler, Havans & Co., 86 Ohio, $5 50a6 75; 1 car Cherokee stillers, $6a6 50; 1 car native stillers, $6 25a7 36; 1 car stilled bulls, $5 25a5 75; 1 car common bulls, $4a5 25.

Keeter & Beyers, 55 head Chicago $5 00a7 00.

Greenwalt & Kahn, 65 head Chicago $5 50a7 00.

S. Trauerman, 37 head Chicago and Ohio, $4 75a7 00.

C. B. Salmon, 13 head Ohio, $4 50a7 00.

Marks & Bro., 4 chars Chicago, $6 25a7 00.

G. Kaufman, 15 head Ohio, $4 50a6 00.

Carr & McCallister, 17 head Kansas, $6 50a6 75; 12 head Ohio, $5 50a6 00.

No sheep in market.

The following are the prices:

Extra, 1,300 to 1,500	$6 75a7 00
Prime, 1,100 to 1,200	6 35a6 65
Fair	6 00a6 25
Common to medium	5 00a5 50
Stockers	4 65a5 00

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Gold dull at 109⅝a109⅞.

Loans were from 3 to 7 per cent for carryidg.

Clearings about $59.000,000.

Governments quiet and steady.

In the stock market the only activity was in Erie and Union Pacific. The former opend at 49¼; fell to 49; advanced to 50¼, and closed at 50⅜. Orders per cable were comparatively light. Quotations in London—43 for stamped and 41¼ for unstamped certificates. Union Pacific advanced to 38⅜ on a large business, including considerable for Amsterdam account. 1,000 shares Hannibal and St. Joe sold to-day by order of the President of the road, being a portion of the 50,000 authorized to be issued by the directors on the 12th of February. The first lot sold at 41, and then the price advanced to 41⅜, after which there was a decline to 41, and the closing sale was at 51½; late in the afternoon the old stock advanced to 44⅜.

The interest on the second twenty millions of 5 20 bonds called in for this month ceased to-day. The payments on this account were $2,570,000, and were chiefly to German bankers.

Money active during the most of the day at 7 per cent, gold, and closed easy at 6 to 7 per cent.

Southern securities steady.

DRY GOODS.

The market is moderately active and firm, prices generally being in seller's favor, and on some prints an advance has been established by agents and a few jobbers, but the general trade is opposed to paying over 11½c for fancy prints. The fact is most of the prints on sale are trash and nothing keeps them at 11½c to-day but the high cost of gray cloth. The trade may succeed in establishing an advance now on these goods, but a reaction will surely follow ere long, as a good many of old brands are now selling on their good names, rather than on a matter of colors, which are notably absent on even most prominent goods. Pacific mills exhibit some work which they have advanced to 12c. The Manchester company have advanced their prices to the same figures; Freemans to 10½c; Wamsutta to 9c. As many prints are not fast, and as most agents are not anxious to put prices at figures which would injure the retail trade of the country, the present advance can only be regarded as temporary. Other staples are in good request and steady at previous rates. In woolens the market is improving, and with the stoppage of a great number of sets throughout the interior there will be a lessened product and a marked advance in the price of fall goods, in accordance with the enormous rise in the price of wool everywhere.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling 21¾a22c. Flour firm; family $7 25a7 50. Wheat scarce, firm and higher at $1 62a1 65. Corn quiet at 44a45c. Rye steady at 88a92c. Barley dull but unchanged at 60a75c. Groceries and oils unchanged. Eggs dull at 16a17c. Butter firm; prime to choice 25a30c. Cloverseed dull and declined at $8a8 50. Mess pork dull and nominal at $12 00 asked. Lard firm at 8¾c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 4½c asked; sides 6¼a8½c. Bacon firm; shoulders active; sides 6⅞c. Hogs firm; receipts 1,300. Whisky firm at 85c. There was a full and detailed account of pork packing in the West published by the *Price Current* to-day. Total packed 4,868,448, against 3,695,251 lost year. Average weight of hogs 227⅝ lbs. Yield all kinds lard per hog 39¼ lbs. Increase in crop 30 4-9 per cent. Increase in lard 28¼ per cent.

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Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 20.—Flour quiet. Wheat firm and higher; No 1 white Michigan $1 61; amber Michigan $1 57; No 2 red $1 23. Corn a shade higher; high mixed 46¼a45½c. Oats quiet. Cloverseed quiet and unchanged. Dressed hogs $5 40.

The Raw Blistering Winds of Early Spring Search out the weaknesses of all who are predisposed to Lung Complaints, and in consequence Colds Coughs and Bronchial Disorders everywhere prevail. Those who have contracted Colds, should now be especially careful, and not imprudently wait until by constant coughing they so irritate and rack their lungs as to bring on themselves some very serious Pulmonary Affection. Let them rather treat their symptoms rationally and at once, and by the prompt use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, cure their colds and heal all accompanying soreness of the Chest. Sold everywhere.

MARRIED:

KLINEFELTER—ST. CYR—On the 14th inst., by the Rev J. M. Keilty, at the residence of the bride's uncle, R. S. Taylor, Esq., Mr. John S. Klinefelter to Miss Emily M., daughter of the late Capt. Paschal H. S. Cyr, all of St. Louis, Mo.

DIED.

REYNOLDS—On Tuesday morning, March 19, S. W. REYNOLDS, aged forty-three years.

IRWIN—Wednesday morning, March 20th, MATTHEW H. WEST, son of J. H. and Eliza W. Irwin, aged 1 year and 9 months.

SHOOK—On Wednesday, March 20th, at 11 o'clock a. m., LIZZIE MAY, only daughter of Levi and Virginia Shook, aged 23 months.

LOGAN—At the residence of his brother, Col. W. W. Logan, Penn avenue, 19th ward, Pittsburgh, on Tuesday March 19th, SAMUEL LOGAN, M. D., late of Greensburg, Pa.

DOUGHERTY—On Thursday evening, March 14th, at 8 o'clock, Mrs. J. N. DOUGHERTY, in the 70th year of her age.

HUTTON—Friday morning, March 15th, at 2 o'clock, Mrs CATHARINE HUTTON, in the 82nd year of her age.

IHMSEN—Saturday morning, March 16th, 1872, at St. Aloysius Convent, Loretto, Pa., Sister MARY ALOYSIUS IHMSEN.

MOORE—HENRY J. MOORE, on Friday evening, March 16th, at eight o'clock and fifty-five minutes.

McFARLAND—Saturday evening, March 17th, MAGGIE, daughter of Neal and Mary McFarland in the fifteenth year of her age.

SAMPLE—At half-past eleven o'clock Sunday night, March 17th, at his residence on Grant avenue, Allegheny City, Captain JOHN C. SAMPLE (late of Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers), son of Sarah H. and the late Captain J. M. Sample, in the 31st year of his age.

HAMBRIGHT—On the 16th inst., at 4 p. m., FREDERICK HAMBRIGHT in the 86th year of his age.

BRYSON—On Sunday, March 17, at 1 o'clock P. M., JOHN BRYSON, aged 73 years.

PACKER—At Cincinnati, March 16th, M. A. PACKER, of heart disease, aged 44 years; formerly of Allegheny City.

DROCOURT—On Monday morning, March 18th, at 2 o'clock, Mrs. HENRIETTA DROCOURT, in the 70th year of her age.

KOPP—On Monday morning, March 18th, at 3½ o'clock, BERTHA S., daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Kopp, in the fifteenth year of her age.

BELL—On Monday morning, March 18th, at 9 o'clock, Mrs. ELIZABETH BELL, aged 69 years, 3 months and 2 days.

McCALLUM—At Richmond, Va., Sunday 17th inst., Capt. ALEXANDER M'CALLUM, formerly of McCallum Bros., of this city.

BRISBIN—At Osceola, Clearfield county, Pa., on Sunday Morning, March 3rd, GEORGE FOLTZ, only son of George M. and Fanny Elizabeth Brisbin, aged 10 years, 3 months and 15 days.

Atmospheric Poison.

The spring sun calls up something besides the flowers and grasses. It evolves from the damp earth turbid rivers, stagnant pools and black morasses, the gaseous provocatives of disease. From the offal and garbage of unclean cities, too, it exhales an effluvia destructive of health and vigor. Periodic fevers of various types are now raging with unusual virulence in various parts of the country, and there are complaints from all quarters of a singularly unhealthy spring. What is to be done in this emergency. The answer is simple and to the point. Strengthen the body. Weakness predisposes the system to disease. Commence at once a course of the most genial of tonics, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Be assured that the germs of epidemic and endemic fevers will never infect the physique that has been fortified and regulated with this glorious vegetable restorative. A moist atmosphere aggravates dyspepsia, and all diseases of a bilious type, and the sudden thermometrical changes common at this season, are a severe trial even to strong constitutions. There is but one way of combating these deleterious agencies, and that is by invigorating the body, and imparting a healthy activity to all its functions. The only specific required for this purpose is Hostetter's Bitters. Of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, it is the purest and the best. Its medicinal ingredients include all the juices and extracts of the most approved tonic, anti-bilious and antiseptic products of the Botanic Kingdom, and they are combined with a stimulant far superior in quality to the alcohol used in preparing the tinctures and extracts of the "regular" pharmacopœia.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
JOS FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market Street.

RUPTURE TRUSSES.

Every one who may be afflicted with rupture of the bowels ought to wear a properly fitting truss, to secure them from the danger of strangulated rupture, that is, when the rupture comes down so that it cannot be returned. Strangulated rupture is a fearful condition, and one which need never occur, if those who are ruptured were to wear a truss with sufficient power to remove the protrusion.

There are hundreds of people who have rupture who do not seem to be aware of it, nor of the attendant danger which it involves.

Every case of rupture can be relieved, and many of them cured, by timely attention. This is the time of year when such things show themselves, owing to the relaxation of the system incident to the changes of climate. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is supplied with trusses, and has them to suit every age and condition, and at all prices.